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A Young Pole's Diary: When Tanks Rolled Into Gdansk

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

WARSAW - A 20-year-old worker from Gdansk arrived in Warsaw and provided a vivid witnessed account of the street fighting there in the days following the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13. The authorities have said more than 300 people were injured in the fighting and have admitted one

The worker, who is now a courier for a resistance movement, said Thursday an underground involving several bundred people bad already formed on the Baltic coast but that it was not planning to

engage in open activity until spring.

Following are excerpts from a three-hour interview entirely in his own words but arranged chro-

Sunday, Dec. 13. I went to the Lenin shipyard. The gate was covered with flowers, portraits of Walesa and the pope. An announcement was made Waless and the pope. An announcement was made over the public address system by Krupinski [Miroslaw Krupinski, deputy to Lech Waless, leader of the Solidarity union] calling on factories and students to send delegations inside as it was the coordinating point of the strike. There were about 2,000 people outside. There were six tanks in front and two police cars patrolling the streets.

Many leaflets were being thrown to the crowd. Buses with workers pulled up and police waved them on and shouted not to stop. A little truck

came from an old village and brought a barrel of saucrkraut, 60 cans of marinated meat and 200 loaves of bread. Everyone was coming with food. A group of soldiers came to the gate and brought hot

tea and coffee to the strikers. It was a nice gesture.

The workers shared what they had with the soldiers. I saw a platoon commander come over to a nun and hand her a plastic bag that had donations for the Mass. This was for the Mass that was to be held at the monument [to workers slain in 1970] on the 16th. There was an announcement of the rally

Monday, Dec. 14. There was an enormous crowd. You could see workers banging on the gate and fence. Mothers brought their children and they were crying to see their fathers inside.

I went to the monument. People were kneeling in the snow, laying flowers and lighting candles. A group of 20 soldiers came over, took their hats off and knelt in the snow with the people. It was announced curfew was moved up to 8 p.m.

Tuesday, Dec 15. Right away, before I even got there I felt something in the air that made my eyes water. I ran into six cops. They had their helmets on and their visors down. I saw their batons were dirty and bent — they had obviously been beating people. They told me to get the hell out of there or they would take care of me.

Police at the railroad station were trying to

disperse crowds. The public address system read out the decree of war and warned against "hooligan

gatherings." I went to the monument and offered a short prayer. At the shipyard the workers had put 40-ton trucks behind the gate to block it.

A police radio car pulled up to the monument

and people shouted "get out of here, this is a sacred place." A captain in a long black leather coat got out and ordered the people to tear down the stands for the Mass. No one did.

Wednesday, Dec 16. I call this the day of revenge against the working people. On the train I saw the first slogans against [Gen. Wojciech] Jaruzeiski. The trains were not even stopping at the main sta-tion. I got out and flagged down a ride with an ambulance. He didn't even ask us where we were going - he knew. When we arrived I couldn't be-

reve my eyes.

There must have been 20,000 people at the railroad station. Everyone was moving toward the monument. Radio cars of Zomo [special riot police] and military units ordered people to disperse and

The first shots were fired as the national anthem was being sung. They came from automatic weap-ons but they were blanks. People got terribly fright-ened and started falling all over each other. The shots didn't work and the tear gas came.

We all charged the Zomo. They were hard pressed and fell back. People picked up the canisters and threw them back at them. There were shouts of "gestapo" and "murderers." Their heads were protected so people threw the

stones at their legs and feet. The Zomo began call-ing for help by firing red rockets. We saw reinforce-ments coming and we blocked their path. A soldier stepped out and said they were all soldiers.

When people heard this they let them pass. But we saw people inside dressed in Zomo outlits, In 15 we saw people inside dressed in 20m0 olitits. In 15 minutes we saw four more trucks coming. This time we stayed to one side and prepared gasoline bombs, stooes and crowbars. The attack began. A soldier was wounded by broken glass from a window and was taken to an ambulance. He was crying out. "It's not me. It's orders." We hit the trucks and burned the tarpaulus. Then I saw arplanes coming over, like cropdusters. They dropped some kind of tear gas, but it was not effective. The wind blew it

At about 6 o'clock, a group broke off and bit the Voivodship police beadquarters at Okoewa Street. They broke all the windows and siphoned gas out of the police cars. We wanted to use it against the armor. We put the gas in milk bottles,

From Elbaska Street, we saw armored cars and water cannons. They doused some people with water — it was minus 6 degrees. We used the bottles against the armored personnel carriers. It went on like this all evening. People consumeted barricades and charged the Zomo.

The Zono charged with their basons. I washed the yellow off my hands in the snow and got on a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Army in Poland Calls for Purge Of Dissidents

By Ruth E. Gruber United Press Intern

WARSAW — A Polish Army newspaper has called for a purge of economie, social, political and intellectual life to weed our supporters of Solidarity and those who could act as a "Trojan horse"

for the opposition.

The article Thursday was one of the clearest and most explicit offi-cial comments on the policy of "verificatioo" that has been going on since the imposition of martial law Dec. 13. The process includes interviews and forced declarations of loyalty or renuociation of Soli-

darity membership.
The Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, bas given two ser-mons condemning the verification practice, especially the demand to renounce Solidarity or sign forced

declarations. [A Roman Catholic Church official said senior churchmen had been in contact with Solidarity chief Lecb Walesa on his refusal to take part in talks with military authorities without participation of the elected leaders of his union,

Reuters reported from Warsaw. [But the church official, who asked not to be named, said: "It is not up to us to persuade him. This

Western nations suspend negotia-tions on rescheduling Polish debt payments due this year. Page 2.

is a matter for the government and Solidarity to sort out between them. The main problem appears to be that Gen. Jaruzelski does not know how to go about re-establishing dialogue and what groups to involve." Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

is the premier and party leader.
[The eburch official said that
Archbishop Glemp had told Gen. Jaruzelski that talks aimed at extracting Poland from its political stalemate must involve all genuine social forces, including Solidarity. Reuters reported.]

According to the article in the anned forces newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci, "there are a number of branches, services and institutions can by no means be left, for it would let us hear from it in a situation which would be convenient for our ideological and political

enemies."
"A consistent removal of evil from our life should be started out in a commissar-like manner at all levels and platforms important for our oational existence," Zolnierz Wolnosci said.

The time of martial law creates the ideal conditions for introducing a real and effective and not apparent and formal verification of staff in the party, administrative apparatus, economy, education, press, radio and television as well as in many other fields of our life." The article in the armed forces

wspaper came as high Warsaw University sources said that it

Mr. Smith won many prizes as a columnist for The New York Her-

What distinguished his reporting

ald Tribune and The New York

Times. He won the Pulitizer Prize

in his field was his ability to com-

bine a young man's excitement for

sports with integrity for reporting usually reserved for the news sec-

Mr. Smith was born Walter

Wellesley Smith in Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 25, 1905. He had said

that his most notable athletic

achievement while in college was

finishing last in a mile race. It was

Mr. Smith graduated from

Notre Dame in 1927 and then

worked for the Milwaukee Sentinel

from 1928 through 1936, when he

moved to the Philadelphia Record.

of Stanley Woodward, sports edi-tor of the New York Herald Tri-

hune, who summoned him to New

York as a columnist in 1945. With

the death of Grantland Rice, the

dean of American sports columnists at the time, Mr. Smith be-

came the most widely syndicated

Mr. Smith lived into an era of

writers and television sports re-

sports writer in the country.

There he came to the attention

the only one he ever ran.

for commentary in 1976.

tion of a paper.

Red Smith Dies at 76;

Wrote 'Sports of Times'

appeared that the authorities were preparing to depose Henryk Sam-sanowicz from his position as rector of Warsaw University, probably because of his protests against "verification" at the university. There were reports earlier this month that he had been deprived of his membership in the Commu-

Referring to Mr. Samsanowicz, a university source said the policy of naming directors to top posts
"is very clear on this point; all the
presidents of the higher schools
should be party members appointed by the authorities."

Mr. Samsanowicz has reportedly demonstrated his opposition to the martial law authorities its attempts retain some autonomy within the university.

Uoiversity faculty members

were told at a meeting earlier this month that the military authorities had presented him with a list of demands as preliminary conditions for the resumption of studies on 2 regular basis.

These were: no meetings, rallies or demonstrations for political purposes, no political activities among students and faculty except for party activities, no leaflets and other printed propaganda and oo graffiti on the walls. If these were not met, the authorities said, full resumption of studies would be put off until October.

Mr. Samsanowicz accepted the preliminary conditions, the faculty was told, but listed demands of his own. These were: no "verification" of faculty or students, the powers of the university senate would remain unchanged and the university would continue to demand release of internees.

Meanwhile, official Polish news organizations again accused the West of fostering the anti-Socialist activity that the authorities claim nearly brought on civil war. The reports said the West was a false friend whose tough measures against Poland would only hurt the

people.
"All that not so long ago was pro-Western, had the scent of rency is now a black hole, an empty, dead field," Zolnierz Wolności said. "It appears that the West did not and does not want a peaceful Poland, which would combine in

one family all Poles." Three underground Solidarity activists, appearing Thursday at a clandestine meeting with Western reporters, that members of the suspended union were prepared to saborage the economy and step up their propaganda campaign if reprisals against their leaders were oot ended.

The government has announced that parliament will bold a session Jan. 25 and 26 that will be Jaruzelski and a debate on the institutionalizing of martial law reg-

Greeks Said to Offer Service for Russia's **Naval Supply Vessels**

By Paul Anastasi New York Times Service

ATHENS - With encouragement by Greece's new Socialist government, officials of a state-controlled shipyard on a strategically located Aegean island have again offered to service supply vessels for Soviet military ships, dip-lomatic sources revealed Priday. The service had been terminated

The Council of Europe will proba-bly recommend that Turkey be reprimanded for human rights violations but will not be expelled, a council official said, Page 2.

by the previous Conservative gov-erament after the United States and NATO strongly protested that such facilities were contrary to

further evidence of the Socialist government's intention to pursue economic and foreign policy interests independently of the West.

Sources in the management of the Neorion shipyards, on Syros Island, confirmed that it renewed the invitation to the Soviet Suidoimport Co. in Nevember, less than a month after the Socialists came to power. The sources said the Russians have not formally re-

Ioannis Pottakis, the undersecretary of economic coordination, said the Russians recently took the initiative in proposing the servic-ing of their commercial vessels at

Vote on Golan Postponed at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. The Security Council postponed a crucial public session Friday at which it was to vote on a Jordanian call for an arms embargo and other sanctions against Israel for its virtual annexation of the Golan Heights.

A UN spokesman said Jordan had requested the postponement until sometime next week.

No immediate explanation was given, but diplomatic sources said Arab delegates were concerned that the resolution might not get the nine votes required to request an emergency special session of the General Assembly on the Israeli any shippards that Greece desired, But be declined comment on the issue of the military ships' supply

The shipyard sources said the Russians had been among their "best clients," having brought in about \$15 million in revenue since their commercial and fleet vessels were first repaired there under an agreement signed in 1979. The sources said they would "wel-come" a return of business from the Russians and said that if the original agreement had not been terminated under political pressure it would have brought the yards an estimated \$10 million in 1981.

The United States had protested that the agreement was "precedent breaking" for a NATO country. Alliance officials had emphasized vessels are often serviced by Western countries, the Soviet Union had never been able to secure such facilities for supply ships of their Mediterranean military fleet. Italy had rejected such a Soviet request after consulting NATO headquar-

The Greeks had responded to Western complaints by citing the economic advantages of the agreement, but had also used the issue to gain leverage at a time when Turkey was blocking Greece's re-entry into NATO's military wing.

Three months after returning to the alliance in October, 1980, Greece halted Soviet use of the facility and offered to service only their commercial vessels. This led to a breakdown of the agreement.

Soviet Proposal

Mr. Pottakis said a Soviet delegation visited him a few days ago and proposed the repair of several Soviet commercial vessels. "We are looking upon this request very favorably because such agreements would enormously benefit our shipyards and employment," he said. "Delay in responding to such offers in the past has meant the use of France and Singapore as alternatives for the Russians."

Management of the Neorion shipyards was taken over by A. and P. Apeldore International, a London-based firm of consultants, in February, 1979, Thorsten Anderson, the commercial director of the yards, said that business had boomed since then but was now



Palestinian autonomy issue, met Friday with Israeli officials. rector Haim Kubersky and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Haig Thrusts Himself Into Palestinian Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

JERUSALEM - After deliberately avoiding the problem for the last year, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has thrust himself personally into the intricate negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in the bope of achieving a diplomatic breakthrough between Egypt and Israel in the next three

The question being raised here, in Cairo and among Mr. Haig's own staff is whether he is embarking on an impossible mission or ther in fact his timing is right, however long the odds against

[Mr. Haig, saying there are no deadlines, left Israel Friday for Washington with what be called a "renewed sense of urgency" on the Palestinian issue. He said be expects to return to Cairo and Jerusalem at the end of the month, United Press International report-

ed from Tel Aviv.
["I am optimistic ... but oot unmindful of the great obstacles that have to be overcome," Mr. Haig said at an airport oews conference. "It is clear there are still many differences between the par-tics," he added. [Earlier in the day, Mr. Haig had ans -

met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin for the second time in his two-day visit. Before coming to Israel, Mr. Haig met Egyptian leaders, including President Hosni Mubarak, during two days in Cairo, UPI reported.)

The negotiations on Palestinian

NEWS ANALYSIS

self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have dragged on inconclusively that hardly anyone in Cairo or Jerusalem is willing to predict success by Mr. Haig before April 26, the symbolic date on which Israel is to complete its withdrawal from the Sinai and thus wrap up formalities of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Under the Camp David accords of September, 1978, there were two basic "framework agreements."
The one that dealt with the peace treaty will have been carried out by April 26. The other, more contentions one called for establishing an interim arrangement in the Is-raeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip so that the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs could run their own affairs while Israel, Egypt, Jordan, the Palestini-ans — and the United States — argued over the ultimate fate of the lands and people during a fiveyear transition period.

Mr. Haig, who had been con-vinced by his Middle East advisers to give priority to pressing for an early agreement oo Palestinian autonomy, has become convinced of the urgency. He has been trying to persuade Egyptians and Israelis that if there is no agreement by April 26 on Palestinian self-rule the whole Camp David process may begin to fall apart under pres-sures from the Soviet Union, West Europeans, other Arab states and even from within the United States for a new approach to arranging peace in the Middle East.

This could create a dangerous uncertainty, and in the Middle East uncertainty is usually equated with instability and instability with the possibility of renewed warfare.

Moreover, Mr. Haig seems also to believe that the United States can come up with a working for mula for a "declaration of princi-ples" that will enable the Palestinians to elect their ruling council. The Americans think they can come up with compromises to re-solve the basic disagreements: whether the Palestinian authority should be small or large and wide ranging, whether the Arabs of east

The total budget for chemical

weapons in 1979 was \$123 million

just a bit above that of 1978, and

rose again slightly to \$157 million

in 1980. After that, bowever, it

rose sharply, reaching \$262 million

The move toward binary weap

ons picked up momentum in the summer of 1980, when the Defense

Science Board, which is a panel of

in 1981.

permitted in the interim period, whether Israeli security should be all-encompassing and whether the authority should be allowed to do more than carry out local tasks. Both Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Be-

gin have given their blessings to Mr. Haig's endeavor but both leaders and their advisers are extremely dubious of the other side's intentions. In Israel, there is an underlying assumption that Mr. Mubaral

while perhaps not breaking with the Camp David accords or with the Israelis, will do all in his power after April 26 to gain Egypt's re-entry into the Arab world once the Sinai is returned to Egypt. Thus, the Israelis regard suspi-ciously the official Egyptian posi-

tion that there is no particular urgeney in the autonomy negotia-tions, that Mr. Mubarak is more relaxed aboot it than the late President Anwar Sadat because, unlike Sadat Mr. Muharak did not sign the Camp David accords, and that Egypt would rather have no autonomy agreement at all than to have one that stands no chance of acceptance by the Palestinians. The Egyptians say that for an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

crashed into the Potomac River in Washington may have waited as long as 40 minutes after it was last de-iced before taking off, a federal safety official said. Page 3.

INSIDE

Air Crash Clues

a continued easing in wholesale inflation for December and all of 1981 but a sharp drop in industrial production for December. Page 9.

Under the Drier

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK — Red Smith, 76, the Pulitzer Prize winning sports columnist of The New York Times, died Friday in a Stamford, Conn., hospital after a brief illness, The New York Times announced. Mr. Smith was an expert on most sports and built up an awesome range of contacts in a career that began in the 1920s. His favorite sports were baseball, football, boxing and horse racing. He wrote in The Times that he did care much for hockey and basketball, saying that he found them boring.

porters whose appeal was frequently based as much on their popularity as former athletes as on their journalistic abilities. Mr. Smith belonged to a group of writers from what was called a Golden

The Herald-Tribune failed in vember, 1971, with his column, called "Sports of The Times." Among the awards he won were

an honorary doctorate by Notre Dame in 1968, the 1956 Grantland Rice Memorial Award of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, the Catholic Institute of the Press Award (which he shared with former Times columnist Arthur Daley), the New York Newspaper Guild Page One Award and the National Headliners Club award.

U.S. Lays Groundwork for Decision on Chemical Weapons The solicitation asked industrial money have been allotted to recontend that binary weapons have

By Richard Halloran New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has laid the groundwork for a presidential decision to begin producing a new nerve gas for chemical warfare, according to administration and congressional officials. The plan includes a request for a substantial increase in the 1983 budget for such weapons.

Senior military officials in the Pentagon long have contended that the United States must modemize its capabilities for chemical warfare as a deterrent to the Soviet Union, which Pentagon officials say has built up an effective capacity for using such weapons. In addition, the Reagan administration has asserted repeatedly that there was growing evidence, in

chemical weapons such as "yellow rain." which has been described as a toxic chemical substance. The administration and congressional officials said all that resional officials said all that remained was for President Reagan to make a decision on production,

Southeast Asia and in Afghani-

stan, of Soviet willingness to use

production of the nerve gas and to consult with Umited States allies in Europe, which they said would be the most likely battlefield for chemical wespons. Such wespons are primarily designed for use against massed armies in land war-

The officials said the adminis-tration had tentatively decided to ask for about \$810 million for chemical and biological weapons and equipment in the fiscal year 1983, which starts Oct. 1. For the current year, \$455 million is in the

In addition, the officials said the administration had projected a budget of \$1.4 billion for such weapons for the fiscal year 1984. By contrast, the entire budget for chemical warfare in 1978 was \$111 million, the officials said.

The most recent signal of the administration's intent, according to Pentagon officials, was a bid solicitation to potential suppliers of chemicals to go into one of the two

suppliers only to indicate whether they would be interested in and capable of supplying the chemicals, but did not ask them to submit actual bids for a contract. Binary chemical weapons are so

named because the two primary ingredients of the nerve gas, in liquid form, would be manufactured. shipped and stored separately. The first time they meet would be in an artillery shell or aerial bomb just before the shell is fired or the bomb dropped. The two chemicals would mix rapidly in flight and turn into gas that would be sprayed over a wide area when the shell or bomb burst above the

Safe to Store

Binary nerve gas comes in two forms. One, called GB, is colorless and odorless and is lethal within a minute when inhaled. The other, called VX, is much the same but hangs in the atmosphere for days to deny an area to enemy troops. Both kill by paralyzing the muscles that control breathing, urination

nd other body processes. ical weapons, particularly the hina-Military chemical specialists ry weapons. But small amounts of and other body processes.

the advantage of being safe to store and to transport or, in the event of a chemical arms control agreement with the Soviet Union, to dismantle easily.

Opponents of chemical weapons, including many members of Congress and some scientists, argue that production of the weapons would only add to the arms race with the Soviet Union, even though both the United States and the Soviet Union have signed a 1925 pact that forbids the use, but not the possession, of chemical WESDODS.

The United States adhered to that Geneva Protocol after President Richard M. Nixon, in 1969,

said the United States renounced the first use of chemical weapons as well as biological weapons. He also ordered that the production of chemical and biological weapons

Since then, several Congresses

and administrations have denied

Pentagoo requests that the United

States resume production of chem-

outside specialists advising the Pentagon, recommended that the production of binary chemical eapons be started. There also were reports that advisers had recommended that the weapons be stored at bases in Britain, but officials denied later that

they had made a recommendation

on where to put the weapons if

they were produced. In its March revision of the military budget, the Reagan administration requested and got \$20 million to equip a binary gas produc-tion plant in Pine Bluff, Ark. Pentagon officials said that construction there had started and was scheduled to be finished in

The Air Florida jetliner that

U.S. Production The U.S. government reported

If no man is a hero to his valet, no star is a star to her coiffeur - and Marlene Dietrich is a case in point. A hairdresser's-eye view of the movie and singing legend is in Weekend, Page 5W.



Era of American sports; among his colleagues from that time were Rice, Stanley Woodward, Bill Corum and Frankie Graham. 1966 and Mr. Smith joined The World Journal Trihune, which also failed. He joined The Times in No-

Council of Europe May Urge Reprimand Of Turkey on Rights

By Axel Krause

PARIS — The Council of Europe will probably recommend that Turkey's military regime be reprimanded for continuing violations of human and political rights, but will not expel Turkey, the head of the council's parliamentary assembly said Friday.

"It is my personal opinion," said José Maria de Areitza, president of the consultative body's parliamentary assembly, "but I believe that we will give Turkey the benefit of the doubt regarding the regime's promises of going back to democratic rule." PARIS - The Council of Eu-

Mr. Areilza, a Cortes deputy and former Spanish foreign minis-ter, made his comments after a news conference here by spokes-men for a 20-member assembly delegation that returned Thursday from a weeklong fact-finding tour in Turkey. The council, which groups 21 West European democracies, is active in promoting human rights. Its primary function is to consult and advise govern-

ments and parliaments.
"There is no democracy in Tur-Labor Party member of Parliament and member of the assembly's Political Affairs Committee. said that the delegation received confirmation from Turkish leaders and lawyers in Ankara and Istanbul that torture was still

being practiced. Mr. Urwin said that the visit had the effect of "firming up" pre-vious opinions about Turkey and that "we are under no illusions" regarding the military junta's nondemocratic practices.

The fact-finding committee will report soon to the 163-member assembly and recommend actions to be voted upon during the assembly's plenary session starting Jan. 25 in Strasbourg, council sources

Both the Mr. Urwin and Ludwig Steiner, a conservative Austrian member of parliament, said that the council could vote to expel Turkey from membership. That possibility has been widely discussed by assembly members and repeatedly urged by pro-Socialist groups, particularly from Scandinavian countries.

Such a move, while considered unlikely, would be a major blow to the regime in Ankara, diplomats

"Expulsion - or being forced to withdraw voluntarily as Greece did under the colonels — would make it extremely difficult for Turkey to get the new financial aid it

5 Killed in Baltimore Fire

The Associated Press BALTIMORE - A fire swept through a crowded rowhouse Thursday, killing five children beis seeking from the West," a Euro-pean ambassador said Friday.

But expulsion or suspension of Turkey's membership would re-move leverage oo the regime's promise to restore democracy, some assembly members said. "If we expel Turkey, we will have no more influence over them," Mr.

He added that during their visit last week, Turkish military leaders repeatedly emphasized their desire to remain within the council and that a constitution was being pre-pared with a view to holding elections by the end of 1983. Other council sources said that

expulsion issue would proba-

hly be raised during the plenary session, triggering heated debate. Another course of action would be to propose a resolution to the assembly reprimanding Turkey's actions under provisions of the council's Human Rights convention. The resolution could call on member governments to lodge complaints over human rights violations and call for reforms. The spokesmen for the delegation de-clined to predict what the group would recommend to the assem-

Mr. Areilza said that his assessment was based on talking with as-sembly members and reflected his own views. "It is difficult to predict with certainty, but we have oo real force [to influence the Turkish regime] and so I think we will give them the benefit of the doubt ... probably passing a reso-lution on human rights."

In a related development, offi-

cials of the European Economic Community in Brussels said Friday that about \$600 million in project aid and grants earmarked for Turkey remained shelved.

We also are looking hard at Turkey's promise to return to de-mocracy, but since there has been no decision on those prospects the funds have not been cleared," an EEC spokesman said.

Norway Withholds Guns

OSLO (UPI) - Norway has withheld delivery of 34 anti-aircraft guns promised to Turkey before the military takeover in Sep-tember, 1980, a spokesman for the Norwegian Defense Ministry announced Friday.

The government stopped delivery of the pre-World War II guns to show its displeasure with the Turkish authorities for arresting 52 labor leaders.

Ecevit to Be Freed ANKARA (Reuters) - Former Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit,

serving a three-month prison term for defying a military ban on pub-lic statements, will be released Feb. I for good behavior, his law-



used the opportunity to meet with the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru.

Zia's Appointed Advisory Council May Be Stronger Than Expected

By Stuart Auerbach

p Washington Post Service ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has taken the first hesitant steps toward replacing his four-and-a-half-year-old martial law govern-ment with what he hopes will be a new form of Islamic democracy that can reshape Pakistan's tradi-tional political parties and reduce most of their leaders to oblivion.

The vehicle for this possible transformation is the 288-member appointed Federal Advisory Coun-cil, called the Majlis-I-Shoora, which beld its first meetings here this week. It was seen by most diplomatic and Pakistani observers as a far more high-powered and rep-resentative body than expected in view of a virtual boycont by leaders of all of Pakistan's outlawed politi-

Surveys show more than 100 of the Majlis members come from Pakistan's most prominent parties, the Pakistan People's Party, which Gen. Zia sees as the main threat to his government, and the Muslim League Moreover, most of the country's leading landowning and business families are represented. The Pakistan People's Party was the party of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the prime minister who was exe-

cuted under Gen. Zia's rule. "The people realized that there is no possibility for an election soon and if they want to get into it [politics], the Majlis is the only op-portunity," a Pakistani political analyst said.

"It's a fairly skillful piece of work," commented a senior West-ern diplomat with long experience in this country.

A Pakistani Who watch on the politicians said the Government officials, however, no," a Pakistani said.

heavy representation of middle were quick to deny that U.S. pres-level political figures in the Majlis sure had anything to do with Gen. has broken the backs of the parties" that Gen. Zia feels have con-

stantly tried to thwart his attempts to build a new form of democracy. "I have no complaint against the politicians." Gen. Zia said Monday in his opening address to the assembly. But he added that they wanted a form of government

based on their experience.
"We should evolve a democratic system here which is free from all the past defects and which accords the past defects and which accords with the requirements of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan," he said.

Typically, Gen. Zia is vague on the details of this new democratic model, but he stated clearly that the Majlis is "an intermediary stage between the martial law gov ernment and the future Islamic democratic government."

Welcomed by U.S.

The formation of the Mailis and the surprising individual strength of its membership was viewed as a good sign by the United States, which has embarked on a new five-year \$3.2-billion military security and economic aid relationship with Pedictor with Pakistan.

We hope the council will create an environment as soon as possible for the transfer of power and the end of martial law," said one Paki-stani. He added that while some believe Gen. Zia really wants to transfer power, others think the formation is merely cosmetic.

Visiting U.S. Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, said he told Gen. Zia that the for-mation of the Majlis and the accompanying lifting of government press ceasorship will improve Pakistan's relations with Washington.

Zia's decision. Gen. Zia has twice canceled promised elections, the last time in October, 1979, when he tightened martial law and imposed press cen-

sorship.
The Majlis selection process started more than a year ago with approaches to the leadership of po-litical parties, with the exception of Mr. Bhutto's widow, Nusrat, and oldest daughter, Benazir. Gen. Zis has considered the women maior threats to his government since he allowed the former prime minister to be hanged. Many of the political leaders had rebuffed Gen. Zia's offers to become prime minister or members of his Cabinet because they wanted complete pow-

According to sources here, the political leaders took the same attitude over joining the Majlis. They wanted to pick the members of their parties who would join it, which Gen. Zia refused. Instead, the president decided to pick all the members himself.

While Gen. Zia made it clear in his opening speech that the Majlis has no policy-making role and is merely an advisory body, there is some speculation that the mem-bers might chafe at those restrictions and push for greater power.

A Pakistani journalist said that directly challenging the Majlis would cause a problem for Gen. Zia because its activities will be reported in the press and the people are more likely to side with their representatives, even if they are appointed, then a martial law pres-

Gen. Alvaro Lacalle

Mr. Haig's advisers acknowl-

edge that inevitably this is a cru-cial personal test for Mr. Haig be-

cause he will be compared with

Key Officials Shifting Jobs In New Delhi

Gandhi Hopes Shuffle Will Aid the Economy

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced a major change of her Cabinet Friday intended to improve its performance and carry out a new 20-point eco-

nomic program.

The Cahinet changes, announced a few hours after Mrs.

Gandhi announced the program, were the most since she returned to

power two years ago.

The most important change was the shift of Commerce Minister Pranah Mukherjee, who has pre-sided over Cabinet meetings in Mrs. Gandhi's absence, to the Finance Ministry

He replaced Ramaswamy Venhataraman, who took over the de-fense portfolio. Mrs. Gandhi has held the defense post since return-ing to office in January, 1980.

The prime minister said in a broadcast Thursday night that the new economic package would help lighten the burden on millions of people, provide for liberal invest-ment procedures and streamline industrial policies.

The decision to create a Ministry of Irrigation under Kedar Pan-dey, who was moved from the Railways Ministry, appeared sig-nificant because the program's first point was to provide for in-creased irrigation.

India's agriculture is largely dependent on monsoon rains. The government wants to develop dryland farming, setting a target to in-crease irrigation potential at the rate of 5 million hectares (12 million acres) a year.

Mrs. Gandhi kept two import-

ant portfolios unchanged, includ-ing that of External Affairs Minis-ter P.V. Narasimha Rao, who is believed here to be one of the most successful Cabinet members.

Zail Singh will also stay on as home affairs minister, although law and order in the country has been a major factor in opposition attacks on the government. 'For Better Functioning'

Mrs. Gandhi said that the changes had been carried out "for better functioning."

Political analysts said that the Cabinet changes was also intended to give a more dynamic look to the government at a time when the opposition parties are trying to bury their differences and adopt a joint

platform.

Opposition parties and labor unions have called for a nationwide general strike Jan. 19 against the government's new anti-strike

The moving of Mr. Venkatara-man from finance to defense caused some surprise because he ident.

"He will have to think one thousand and one times before saying recent \$5.8-billion International

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Finns to Vote on New President

HELSINKI — Finns vote Sunday and Monday in the first stage of election to find a successor to Urho Kekkonen, president since 1956, M. Kekkonen, 81, a proponent of reconciliation and cooperation with t Soviet Union, resigned last October because of poor health.

Finland's multiparty system and complex electoral procedures make difficult to predict the outcome of the contest. The Finns will elect a 3 member electoral college from among contenders run by 10 politic parties. The college must appoint a new president on Jan. 26. Under the constitution this could be any Finn from the adult population, but the state of the parties religious application of the content of the president of the content winner is expected to come from one of the major political parties.

Mauno Koivisto, 53, an avowedly non-Markist Social Democrat was premier of the current center-left coalition government, is expected win. His major rivals are Johannes Virolainen, 67, of the Center Par and Harri Holkeri, 44, of the National Coalition Party, which is conse

No New Clues Found in Dozier Case

The Associated Press VERONA, Italy — The wife and daughter of kidnapped U.S. B. Gen. James L. Dozier left Verona on Friday to visit family friends, wipolice reported no new clues in a search for terrorists who might k hem to the "people's prison" where Gen. Dozier has been said to he

Judith Dozier said Thursday that she felt the investigation was move "in the right direction." A spokesman at NATO headquarters said departure of Mrs. Dozier and her daughter, Cheryl, was not related

Gen. Dozier, the highest-ranking American at NATO headquarters Verona, was kidnapped from his Verona home on Dec. 17 by terrori disguised as plumbers. The Red Brigades have said he has been put trial, and they have set no conditions for his release.

Man Convicted in 8 Las Vegas Death United Press Internationa

LAS VEGAS — Philip Cline, 24, was convicted Friday of murder eight people by setting fire to the Las Vegas Hilton hotel II months a causing \$14 million in damage.

The jury found Mr. Cline guilty on eight counts of first-degree mur and one of first-degree arson on the seventh day of deliberations, hearing will be held Wednesday to determine if he will be sentenced be executed or will receive a lesser sentence.

Mr. Cline, who was a busboy at the hotel, admitted to police i videotaped statement played for jurors that he started the fire, but a the blaze was started accidentally when he touched a marijuana cigare to a drape. Fire experts testified that the fire was started delibera-

Iran Executes Prominent Opponent

BEIRUT - The Iranian regime has executed Shokrollah Pakneja prominent opposition leader and critic of the Islamic revolution, opp ion sources in Tehran reported Friday.

The report, which was confirmed by two independent sources reached telephone from Beirut, said Mr. Paknejad was executed two we ago by firing squad in Tehran's Evin prison.

Mr. Paknejad, a nationalist who also opposed the regime of the

shah, was the deputy leader of the National Democratic Front. a or founded by a grandson of Mohammed Mossadegh. The regime of A tollah Ruhollah Khomeini has always opposed the Democratic Fi because of its criticism of any form of religious extremism.

Carter Seeks End to Embassy Protes

The Associated Press MOSCOW - Former President Jimmy Carter telephoned the 1 embassy in Moscow oo Friday in an apparent effort to convince women Pentecostalists living there to call off their three-week hus strike, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Carter spoke for a "few minutes" Lyubov Vashchenko, in what was presumed to be an attempt to get persuade her mother and older sister to end the protest action. Au; ta Vashchenko, 52, and her 31-year-old daughter, Lidiya, began t protest in an effort to dramatize their efforts to emigrate from the So

They have vowed to continue the protest "until the end," des warnings that they may be handed over to Soviet officials if their h are found to be in danger. Five members of the Vashchenko family t two others — all members of the Russian Pentecostalist sect — h been living in the embassy since they ran past Soviet guards on June

Western States Suspend All Talks On Rescheduling '82 Polish Debt

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service
PARIS — Several Western creditor nations, increasing pressure on Warsaw, have suspended all nego-tiations on a Polish request to postpone repayment of debts fall-ing due this year, diplomatic sourc-

res said Friday.

The move Thursday, at a private meeting of linancial officials from the 16 nations, known as the "Par-

is Club," puts into practice a decision Monday by NATO foreign ministers and is designed to persuade the Polish military government to restore civil rights.

The suspension, in effect, puts off Poland's appeal for rescheduling of \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion in debts whose repayment comes due during 1982. But it does not affect an agreement reached last year in which the creditor countries postponed payments on loans that fell due during 1981, the sources said. Officials from the 16 countries drafted a letter to the Polish finance minister, Marian Krzak, notifying him of the suspension, the sources said. No date was set for reviewing the decision, they added. But the NATO ministers said an end to martial law repres-

sion is a condition for renewed fi-nancial cooperation with Polish authorities, and this was under-stood to be the main condition for reconsideration of the request to reschedule 1982 debts.

[In Vienna, Western diplomats and hankers said Friday that rep-resentatives from nine Western banks went to Bucharest this week for assurances oo Romania's debt problems, Reuters reported.
[Meanwhile, Polish officials and Western bankers had what was reported to be the first direct contact etween the two sides since martial

law was declared, Reuters said. Banking sources said the bankers who last year oegotiated the stillunsigned agreement on reschedul-ing Poland's 1981 debt to Western banks met with senior Polish officials in Vienna on Wednesday. The Polish delegation was led by Jan Woloszyn, Bank Handlowy vice president, and senior Finance

Mitterrand Due to Visit Israel in Early March

PARIS - President Francois matic channels to bring down the Mitterrand will visit Israel in early March, the Ministry of External Affairs said Friday. Mr. Mitterrand had been due to

go in February but diplomatie sources said last month that he had decided to put off the visit because of Israel's annexation of the Golan Ministry official Zbigniew Karcz. They renewed assurances that Po-land intended to pay the interest owing on the 1981 principal due for rescheduling, sources said.)
Polish indebtedness to Western

governments and private banks, estimated at \$26.5 billion, is emerging as a major lever in U.S. and allied efforts to demonstrate concern over the Dec. 13 military

Faced with European reluctance to impose economic sanctions, some senior Reagan administration officials suggested earlier this month that the United States warn its NATO allies that it could declare Poland in formal default on its loans, reports in Washington said. This was resisted by other Cabinet members because of danger that it would harm the alliance and push Poland further into Soviet arms, the reports said.

In addition, the net effect could be to harm Western financial institutions. More than half of Poland's indebtedness — about \$16 billion - is to private banks. Warsaw is trying to win a delay in repayment

of interest that came due in I amounting to at least \$290 mil The meetings Thursday and day in Paris had been sched before the imposition of ma were invited, the sources said.

Bankers Visit Romania

VIENNA (Reuters) - Re sentatives from nine Wes banks went to Bucharest this v for assurances about Romania nancial situation, Western di mats and bankers said Friday.

News of the visit prom speculation that Romania about to seek rescheduling of ments on its Western debt, w has been estimated at \$10 bf to \$13 billion. The sources said the bank m

sentatives were in Romania gather information rather make decisions. But one ba said debt repayments were a ject of discussion, and the med could be seen as an initial cor to clear the air for talks on poning repayments.

A Diary of a Young Pole: As Tanks Roll Into Gdansk

(Continued from Page 1) streetcar. An old woman inside called a Zomo a fascist. He called ber an old hag and waited until the door was about to close. Then be tossed a gas canister inside.

Thursday, Dec. 17. The railroad station was surrounded by Zomo. People were coming from everywhere. Someooe told me the stands at the monument had been destroyed. I heard that Zomo were dressing up in military uniforms. Someone was shot in the leg by a railroad guard. We heard a 6-yearold boy was wounded in the head by a gas canister the day before. He died in the hospital.

The attacks were more fierce. The Zomo used the cobblestones we had been throwing at them and threw them at shop windows. They wanted to blame us for looting. People from the crowd tried to protect the windows with planks. People were very excited by the

Correction

A United Press International dispatch in Thursday's International Herald Tribune incorrectly identified the new governor-general of Australia. He is Sir Ninian Martin Stephen, a member of Australia's High Court.

devastation of the property they attacked the Zomo with bare hands.

We graphed two guys in Z uniforms, maybe 100 of us. took their uniforms off, their sors, helmets, shields. When looked unconscious they thrown into the Motlowa R They landed on an ice flow just floated there. I do not k what happened to them bec armored cars pulled up just and we had to scatter.

Then the tanks came. They : some kind of shells that materrible noise. We were fright but we decided to stop them. used gasoline and when fla appeared on their engines were withdrawn. It was a real v. The radio in Gdansk calls hooligan excesses. All we wa-

was to help people who misled by the government. We young, but we know what the ation is — all the food lines. hunger, the breaking of the at ments that Solidarity wanted. courts are Judases. What the says is rubbish. I'm very sorry country has to be this way. I've learned a lot of things over past year. And I doo't thin could ever extend my hand man in uniform.

Amid Divisions, Spain Replaces Military Chiefs But informed sources close to allegedly involved in the Febuary ter criticism in extreme rightist By Tom Burns

Washington Post Service MADRID — The Spanish government Friday replaced the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, along with the army, navy and air force chiefs of staff, in a move that appeared to be aimed at strength-ening discipline within the armed forces and at silencing critics in-

side the rightist officer corps. The moves were viewed as the most radical shakeup of the top command structure in post-Franco democratic Spain. A Defense Min-istry communique said the officers were all too close to the statutory retirement age. It said new me were needed to provide continuity at a time when defense policy was being reconsidered in the light of negotiations to join the NATO al-

High Winds Sweep Mexico

The Associated Press MEXICO CITY - Gale-force winds that swept across the Gulf of Mexico Thursday drove a tanker aground near a Mexican port and at least 10 small fishing boats were missing, the authorities said. Port officials in Coatzacoalcos, southeast of here, said the Serrat, a tanker loaded with liquid gas, ran aground after strong northerly winds hit the area shortly after

the military said there was a per-ception that the authority of the senior officers had been under-mined by divisions within the officer corps. These divisions apparently stemmed from an unsuccessful military coup attempt last Feb.

The new chairman of the joint chiefs of staff is Gen. Alvaro La-calle, the commander of the Valladolid military region in north central Spain. The sources said he wielded influence within the military and was also respected among

Gen. Lacalle's post is of vital importance in Spain, where the military bas a 150-year history of involvement in politics and where democracy under King Juan Carlos I — as was demonstrated last Febuary — has still to grow solid

TOOIS. Gen. Lacalle, 63, can be expected to retain his top command post until after general elections sched-uled for spring, 1983, when the op-position Socialists could emerge with a parliamentary majority, ac-cording to current voting trends. In the shorter term, Gen. La-

calle will be heading the military not just during the NATO entry negotiations but also during the

coming court-martial of 32 mili-tary men, including three generals,

coup attempt. That trial is sched-periodicals.
uled for mid-February. That criti-

The public hearings at the courtmartial could last as long as two months. It will inevitably strain relations between the civilian government and conservative officers, many of whom view the rebels as

ided patriots. The outgoing general staff team, headed by air force Gen. Ignacio Alfaro and with Gen. Jose Gabeiras in the sensitive post of head of the army chief of staff, re-mained loyal to King Juan Carlos and the democratic order during the coup attempt. As a result, these officers became the targets of bit-

within hard-line sectors of the army itself. Last month, this spilled out into the open when 100 junior officers released a statement to the press that praised the putsch

That criticism reflected tension

rebels and that was strongly critical of the civilian power and the liberal press. Gens. Alfaro and Gabeiras reacted decisively to the deliance expressed in the statement by arresting those who signed it. This ac-

tion increased the bitterness against them among extreme right-ists, and aggravated the divisions among officers.

Haig Enters Mideast Scene at Tough Time

(Continued from Page 1) autonomy accord to have any value it should be seen as holding out at least the possibility of a Pales-tinian state or a confederation with

Jordan on the West Bank, ideas that are opposed by Israel. And since they know of Mr. Begin's desire to see the West Bank
— historical Judea and Samaria —
put under Israeli sovereignty and
because they are uncertain about Mr. Begin's predilection in the last year for sudden surprises — the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear facility and the annexation of the Golan Heights being the most prominent the sa — the Egyptians justify their lack land. of enthusiasm for giving urgency to the autonomy negotiations as a prudent reaction.

Mr. Haig in addition to coming up with a formula for trying to re-solve the differences on the key is-

sues between Israel and Egypt, must also kindle renewed trust be tween them and between Israel and the United States, whose friendship has been shaken by a

Henry A. Kissinger. Nonaligned Conference BELGRADE (Reuters) - For-

eign ministers of nonaligned coun-tries will meet in Kuwait from series of blows in the past year. It is a particularly formidable task for Mr. Haig because it comes at Ministry spokesman said Friday.

To brunch or not to brunch is not the question for le Prince de Galles

musical brunch au Prince de Galles is a must which offers shredded wheat à la Surrey, assorted Danish pastries, smoked stur-geon, smoked salmon, scrambled eggs aux Kiwis, crab belgnets, York-shire sausages, leg of lamb steak. Caesar's salad, cottage cheese with fruit salad, cheesecake, strawberry shortcake, champagne by Pornmery et Greno, etc., etc..

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Russia Cites Poland As U.S. Pretext By John Burns New York Times Service

MOSCOW - Faced with a stiffening posture by the Atlantic alli-ance on Poland, the Kremlin has stepped up a propaganda cam-paign aimed at persuading West-ern Europeans that the United States is using the Polish crackdown as a pretext for destroying detente and restoring the "obedience" of European nations to

The Soviet pronouncements have warned Western Europeans that the cost of following the U.S. lead could be the collapse of the framework of detente. There have been warnings that the Soviet Un-ion could withhold lucrative economic contracts from European nations that yield to "American The Soviet press has also

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ® Es. 1911 5, rue Dounou, PARIS Just tell the taxi driver "sank roo doe noo" rm Str. 9, Musich or M/S Atter at ses

Poland is a smoke screen behind which the United States plans to sahotage talks on limiting nuclear weapons. In particular, recent arti-cles have asserted that the Reagan administration is seeking to poison the climate of East-West relations so that it can disrupt the talks that opened in Geneva six weeks ago on limiting medium-range nuclear

The accusation has been made with an eye to the Western European anti-missile movement that gained momentum last year with a series of protests against Western plans to deploy a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet articles have said that the protests forced the United States to open negotiations on limiting the missiles, but U.S. officials now see Poland as an excuse to block agreement in the talks and

proceed with the original missile deployment plan. Tass made those points in a statement issued in response to a declaration by the foreign minis-ters of NATO, who met Monday in Brussels to review the Polish sit-

sels statement contains hints to the effect that, if matters in Poland do not develop the way some people at NATO would like, the U.S.A. may block talks on the most im-portant issues, including the prob-lem of limitation of arms." One of the clearest expositions of the Soviet line came in an article

Wednesday in Sovetskaya Rossia, a regional newspaper published in Moscow. The paper said that American "obloquy and slander" about the actions of the Polish authorities and Soviet involvement in them aimed at a number of selfish U.S. interests, among them "completely subordinating the junior partners in the North Atlantic bloc to Washington".

U.S. Accused of Chang Plot MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass accused the United States Friday of trying to organize an economie boycott of Ghana through diplo-

new military government.
It said Washington wanted to restore the civilian government overthrown two weeks ago because it feared that the new administration under Jerry J. Rawlings would curb the activities of big U.S. firms The press agency said that "it is not fortuitous that NATO's Brusin the country.

1P110150

"If ocean dumping becomes the primary means of disposal, we are going to have a serious problem. particularly in fishing areas. I would worry about the long-term

Report Indicates U.S. Had Planned: To Drop 5 Atom Bombs on Japan

By Lee Dembart Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - The United States may have been planning to drop three additional atomic bombs on Japan at the end of World War II, a recently declassified document indicates.

The existence of the plans. which were scrubbed after the Japanese surrender, gives support to the notion that President Harry S. Truman was not bluffing when he threatened Japan with "a rain of ruin from the air" after the first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in August, 1945.

Although the history of the Manhattan Project — which led in the production of the bomb — and the dropping of the weapon have been studied in great detail, questions bave remained over exactly
what the U.S. plan was for its use.
There has been speculation
about one additional bomb, but

the existence of three more indi-cates that U.S. atomic capabilities were much more advanced than previously thought.

Declassified

The document was declassified and made available last month by the Los Alamos Scientific Labora-tory in New Mexico, where the bomb was produced. It is a history of the development of the delivery system and fusing mechanism for the ammic bomb. It was written by Norman F. Ramsey, who worked on the project, in September, 1945. After the bombs were dropped

on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Mr. Ramsey's report says, the base at Tinian in the Marianas, the South Pacific island from which the bombing runs took off, "was maintained in a state of complete readiness for further assemblies in the event of a failure in the peace negotiations.

"For the first week following the Nagasaki mission the test program at Tinian was continued and three dummy 'Fat Man' units were prepared," the report says. Fat Man bombs were the type used at Na-

They were not dropped, however, since the Japanese had stated their willingness in accept the American terms prior to the date scheduled for the drop," it adds,

There was no additional atomic fuel on Tinian, and the three bombs that had already been exploded — the test at Alamogordo. near Los Alamos, and the two used in combat - were the only devices the United States then had com-

been in due course."

It is also known that although

the exact dates and targets of the first two bombs had been left up to the military commanders in the Pacific. Truman gave express orders after Nagasaki that no additional atomic bombs were to be dropped without his approval.

In the official history of the bomb project, "The New World: A History of the United States Atomic Energy Commission" (Penn State University Press). Richard G. Hewlett and Oscar E. Anderson Jr. wrote:

Man was ready for use."

Fat Man refers to the plutonium bomb used at Nagasaki. The bomb used at Hiroshima was a different type ann was called Little Boy. Truman's "Memoirs" are silent

"American armed forces in the

sure that's been declassified," be availability of several additional

Pacific would keep the war effort at its present intensity with bul a single exception — the third atomic bomb should not be dropped without express presidential authority. As a matter of fact, Truman expected the negotiations to be complete before the second Fat

on the subject of plans for further

any city.... If they do not now accept our terms, they may expect a

first attack on Hiroshima:

rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this In fact, the dropping of the Na-gasaki bomb three days after Hiro-shima was intended to give the Japanese the impression that the

bombs may have been what the

president had in mind when be

aid, in his announcement of the

"We are now prepared to obli-terate more rapidly and completely

every productive enterprise the

Japanese have above ground in

United States had an unlimited supply of these weapons and in-tended to use them swiftly. Japan asked for surrender terms

the day after the second attack, and the peace treaty was signed less than a month later.

Work on designing a projectile and testing and perfecting its aero-dynamic and ballistic properties began in 1943, before the final shape of the bomb had been deter-

Mr. Ramsey was the scientific and technical deputy to the com-

Clark's Expanded Role Seen as Improvement

New York Times Service

Delay After De-Icing

Is a Focus of Inquiry

Into Potomac Crash

WASHINGTON - The Air

Florida jetliner that crashed into

ed as long as 40 minutes after ice

was last removed from the fuselage

before takeoff, a safety official

said Friday.
Francis McAdams, chief investi-

gator for the National Transporta-

tion Safety Board, said the reports

from wimesses raised concerns

ceptable amounts of ice on the

served under the circumstances

that ice was observed, it's a defi-

porters at the site of Wednesday's

crash, in which 74 passengers on the Boeing 737 were killed. The death toll rose to 78 when

two motorists, whose vehicles were

struck by the plane when it clipped the 14th Street Bridge, died Thurs-day in Washington hospitals. Two other motorists died Wednesday.

A Braniff Airways pilot whose plane was taxiing several thousand feet away from the 737 as it was

preparing for takeoff told investi-

gators he noticed ice on the Air Florida plane's wings and fuselage. "He believes he saw ice building up on the fuselage and the wings," Mr. McAdams said. Mr. McA-

dams did not further identify the

said the voice and instrument re-

corders on board the jet were in-

tact. Investigators hope in learn

from the recorders whether the ice

kept the plane from gaining alri-

had determined that the equip-ment was intact. Three two-man

diving teams went into the Poto-

mac Friday to try to remove the

Meanwhile, it was learned from federal records that the plane had

been forced to make an emergency

landing last year when one engine failed on takeoff. The engine was

'Treacherous' Water

chunks of submerged ice, investi-

gator Rudolph Kapustin said. To

remove the recorders, he added,

the divers intended to cut through

plane are, recover the flight instru-

ments and remove some bodies

peratures and sporadic snowfall, boat crews pulled the bodies of an

infant and a woman from the river

Thursday, bringing to nine the number of bodies recovered.

five crew members, were aboard the Florida-bound Boeing 737

and a flight attendant were res-

Mr. McAdams said it could take

several days before the 100,000-pound fusclage is pulled by crane from the river. Divers have marked

the location of the voice and in-

strument recorders in the plane's

Cesar Alvarez, a senior Air Flor-

da vice president, said Thursday
hat "as far as I know the plane

was de-iced two or three times pri-

rom Florida, was believed to have been on the ground about two and

salf hours bours before beginning

onsiderably more was expected in

e known after the flight recorder

nd the cockpit voice recorder are

ecovered. Those instruments were

xpected to show the speed of the ircraft during takeoff, its degree f climb, whether the flight could ave been aborted, and what me-

banical problems the crew was rying in overcome in the final sec-nds of flight, investigators said. Mr. McAdams said the tapes of

ommunications between the air-

ort control tower and the aircraft

ave been reviewed by the Federal

viation Administration and show

nothing but routine communica-ons." They do not include

Urged to Reverse

4 Ruling on ERA

labo acted prematurely in issuing

two-part decision that all but

illed any chance that the Equal ights Amendment would be rati-

Modifying an earlier stance, the partment proposed Thursday at U.S. District Judge Marion J.

allister's decision be wiped out td that he be instructed to with-

old ruling on the ERA issue until ter the June 30 ratification dead-

Judge Callister ruled Dec. 23 at Congress acted unconstitu-

mally in extending the deadline
39 months to June 30 and that

stes could rescind earlier appro-

The department on Jan. 5 said it

the merits Judge Callister's deion and hand down a full-scale ling before the June 30 deadline.

Is of the amendment.

U.S. High Court

when it crashed after takeoff from National Airport. Four passengers

The airliner is in 25 feet of water about three-quarters of a mile

from the airport.

east 30 minutes.

Seventy-nine people, including

Hampered by subfreezing tem-

been recovered, instruments

Police Inspector James Shugart

recorders from the wreckage.

The water around the plane is "extremely treacherous" with large

the skin of the tail section.

from the water.

= subsequently replaced.

Meanwhile, a police spokesman

"Any time there is visible ice ob-

nite issue," Mr. McAdams told re- Friday.

A that there may have been unac-

plane's wings.

... the Potomac River may have wait-

bers within the cockpit.

hauled recently.

Investigators said questions also

are being raised about the condi-

tion of the runway - which was

heavy with slush — fuel content, and the condition of the plane's

two engines, which had been over-

Engineers Aboard

middle-management executives

and engineers from Fairchild In-

dustries, a large aerospace and

communications firm, were aboard

the Air Florida jet, it was reported

Bert Hamilton, an official of the company, which is based in Mont-gomery County, Md., survived; the

other company officials were

The Fairchild team was headed

in Tampa on a "confidential" busi-

ness trip, The Washington Post re-ported. A Fairchild spokesman, Charles Hewitt, declined in discuss

the nature of the trip with the pa-

among those presumed dead.

WASHINGTON (UP1) - Eight

WASHINGTON - Like generals preoccupied with the lessons of the last war, new administrations are often so determined to avoid their predecessors' mistakes that they create new ones, often worse.

A year ago, President Reagan
and his advisers, eager in avoid the
internal foreign policy conflicts
that marked the Carter administration, downgraded the national se curity operation under Richard V. Allen. But they wound up publicly displaying differences between

NEWS ANALYSIS

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, friction be-tween Mr. Haig and the White House, and confusion in the bureaucracy and among the United States' allies. By replacing Mr. Allen and npgrading the authority of the new national security adviser, William P. Clark, the president tacitly acknowledged that the origi-nal tinkering had not worked.

The new arrangement is widely regarded as a major improvement, though it carries the seeds of diffi-The divers, working in "a high concentration of debris," hoped to better mark where parts of the culty, some inherent in the institutional tensions among the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department. There is also Mr. Clark's inexperience and the president's reluctance to take firm con-

trol of foreign policy. Nonetheless, the appointment of Mr. Clark was greeted with an immediate sense of relief in the administration. Mr. Clark has an established rapport with Mr. Haig, so his presence at the White House should help end the personality clashes that once moved Mr. Haig to complain of a "guerrilla campaign" and prompted Mr. Reagan to lecture Mr. Haig and Mr. Allen

on bureaucratic manners. Close Relationships

As a Californian whose connection with the president dates from Mr. Reagan's first term as governor, Mr. Clark also enjoys the benefit of close personal relationships with other well-placed Californians, including Mr. Weinberger, Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, and Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of

or to the flight." Experts said the le-icing solution should last at But it will be no easy matter to deal with two strong personalities like Mr. Haig and Mr. Weinberger, who have clashed over relations The aircraft, which had arrived with Israel, the Soviet Union and other matters. And it will be diffits last flight.

A member of the task force said cult to operate as an equal of White House powers such as Mr. Meese and James A. Baker 3d, the chief of staff.

Unlike Mr. Allen, Mr. Clark will have direct daily access to the president and formal authority over

Reagan Cut Back NSC From Nixon Days

A passenger is pulled from the Potomac after Wednesday's airliner crash in Washington.

WASHINGTON — It was John F. Kennedy's impatience with what he sometimes patronizingly called the "striped-pants boys" at the State Department that led to the development of the modern National Security Council staff. Under Dwight D. Eisenhower, it had been a small group that did little more than process paperwork for the president and the council.

Kennedy wanted an aggressive staff of foreign policy specialists, his own "vest-pocket" State Department. At its peak under Henry A. Kissinger in the Nixon administration, the council staff grew to include 50 foreign policy professionals. Both Mr. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, relied on these experts - together with a network of interagency committees and their own personal knowledge and clout — to run meetings, set priorities and ride herd on the formulation and im-

Under President Reagan, the staff has had more modest duties with Richard V. Allen as its director, Its foreign policy experts number about 35, divided among four components - political affairs, defense policy, intelligence, and policy planning and evaluation. The new national security adviser, William P. Clark, is expected to make some shifts and possibly some additions. Several White House aides say that while they expect Mr. Clark will be free to rearrange

ground.

persist. "The conflict," he said, "is and choose which issues he migh inherent in the system. It's healthy, want to handle. At the National

the give-and-take of ideas that Security Council, everything must exist in a democracy." Struc-comes in at once and it rolls over

every day."

coming from a job that is 85 per-

cent ceremony and administration

and 15 percent substantive into a

job that is 99 percent substantive,

said a well-placed foreign policy

official. "At State, he could pick

want to handle. At the National

One immediate task for Mr.

Clark is to muster assistants who

can help deal with foreign policy

crises and brief the president or

breaking developments around the world. Initially, be will be relying

on others and, in a break with past

machinery. Mr. Allen reported to Mr. Meese, with whom Mr. Haig

much business. Now, on paper at least, Mr. Clark has a new, more

powerful mandate that gives him

and not Mr. Meese - responsi-

bility for "development, coordina-

tion and implementation of na-

enough to concede right away that

some institutional tensions would

tural modifications can deal with

only part of the problem. For from the outset, the administration's

foreign policy has been plagued by two main difficulties. One is feud-

ing over turf. The other is translat-ing Mr. Reagan's basic desire to rebuild U.S. power and his mis-

trust of Soviet ambitions into a

coherent and well-articulated poli-

president and his security adviser,

Henry A. Kissinger, provided the central conceptual strategy that produced the opening in China,

détente with Moscow and a gradu-

al withdrawal from Vietnam. Un-der Jimmy Carter, Cyrus R. Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski promoted

contrary approaches; ultimately, Mr. Brzezinski's harsher view of

the Kremlin prevailed, Both Mr.

Kissinger and Mr. Brzezinski had

years of academic experience to develop an outlook and a sense of

In the Nixon administration, the

cy framework.

Yet even Mr. Clark was shrewd

tional security policy."

Mr. Weinberger conducted

the staff as he sees fit, they hope be retains Rear Adm. James W. Nance, the current deputy.

A support group of about 100 provides administrarive assistance and runs the White House Situation Room. The group's basic job is to sift and coordinate policy recommendations that flow constantly in the White House from other agencies, alert the president in crises, and help to prepare him for foreign visits and provide bureaucratic backup for the council.

Along with the president, the council's statutory members are Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, and two advisers, William J. Casey, director of central intelligence, and Gen. David C. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

As regular members, Mr. Reagan has added Mr. Clark; Edwin Meese 3d, the counselor to the president; James A. Baker 3d, the White House chi staff: Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff; and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations. And when matters concerning them are on the agenda, such officials as Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan or William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, also attend. Informally, the president runs a smaller group called the National Security Planning Group for preliminary policy dis-

the White House's foreign policy eign affairs until last year, Mr. machinery. Mr. Allen reported to Clark lacks that crucial backpressures of foreign policy or the competition between powerful Cabinet figures will allow him such As deputy secretary of state, he a relaxed role. Nor, many believe, was primarily an administrator. He dealt with a few regional probwill he be able to force the bureaucracy to spell out the implicalems, mainly in the Caribbean, South Africa and Ireland: "He's tions of various policy approaches without mastering much more of the substance himself.

nletely ready,

But Mr. Ramsey, who was on Tinian and who is now a professor physics at Harvard, said this week in a telephone interview, There wasn't any fuel immediate-y at hand, but there would have

"What the time scale is, I'm not

U.S. Drafts Dumping Rules For Nuclear Waste in Oceans

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Environmental Protection Agency is now in the process of preparing rules that would permit the dump-ing of low-level radioactive wastes in the ocean, agency officials said.

Although the ocean dumping of nuclear wastes is not prohibited by the Marine Protection Act of 1972. it has been contrary to U.S. policy

A spokesman for the agency said that the growing reluctance of state and local governments in permit radioacove waste dumping at land sites within their borders, because of citizen anxiety, was a rea-son that ocean disposal was now

being considered. In a related action, the Navy is planning to propose that it dispose of its retired nuclear submarines by scuttling them in the ocean. A Navy spokesman, Capt. J.C. Dewey, said that the nuclear fuel and reactors would be removed before the vessels were sunk.

Criteria for Dumping

But Jon Hinck, a spokesman for Greenpeace, a militant environ-mental group, said that the scuttled subs would emit a high

amount of radioactivity.

Laurence J. O'Neill, a spokesman for the environmental agency. said that "criteria" for the dump-

ing of nuclear wastes were now being prepared as part of an overall agency revision of its ocean dumping standards. Such a review was required by a decision of a U.S. District Court in New York in a case brought by New York City challenging U.S. restrictions on sludge dumping.

would be opportunity for public comment before any new rules on the ocean dumping of radioactive waste are adopted.

According to another agency official, "we are running out of available space," on land for radioactive waste disposal, "So wby not use the ocean. The ocean already has a lot of background radioactivity in it anyway," he added,

Thomas Cochrane, a specialist on nuclear issues for the Natural Resources Defense Council, said that there still is little good data on the long-range effects of dumping of nuclear wastes. He also said that "the term 'low-level radioactive." waste' was a sort of fraud. If you dump a lot of it you are going to have very high curie counts." A curie is a measure of radiation.

trends," Mr. Cochrane said.

foreign policy priorities and interrelationships. As a lawyer and judge with no real exposure in for-Harold Chase, Ex-Pentagon Official, Dies

Chase, 59, a political science proadministration, has died of a beart Canada. attack, bospital officials said.

Mr. Chase was found slumped over the wheel of his car Tuesday. He was on the University of Minnesota faculty in Minneapolis but

OBITUARIES

last month he began a four-month Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Justice teaching post at the University of California, San Diego. reme Court to rule that a judge in

A specialist in constitutional and public law, Mr. Chase served as an assistant defense secretary from September, 1977, to December, 1980. He was a Marine officer in World War II, Korea and Vietnam and by 1974 a major general and assistant director of the Marine Corps Reserve.

Shuhsi Hsu

NEW YORK (NYT)- Shubsi Hsu. 89, a specialist in international law and former Chinese Nationalist diplomat, died Thursday at his home in Westfield, N.J. In 1932 he became an adviser in the Chinese delegation at the League of Nations and for more than 30 years after that served the Chinese

uld oppose a request by the Na-mal Organization for Women at the Supreme Court consider Foreign Office in a score of diplomatic posts. Among these were the. Dumbarton Oaks Conference of 1944 and the San Francisco Conference the following year that es-

LA JOLLA, Calif. — Harold W. was China's representative in the Chase, 59, a political science professor who was deputy assistant 1950s and early 1960s. He was also secretary of defense in the Carter ambassador to Peru, Bolivia and

> Dr. Frank Glenn NEW YORK (NYT) - Dr.

Frank Glenn, 80, who retired in 1967 as chairman of the department of surgery and surgeon in chief at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, died Tuesday at the center after a short

> James H. Hilton AMES, Iowa (UPI) - James H.

Hilton, 82, the only Iowa State University alumnus to serve as the school's president, died at Mary Greeley Hospital Thursday night following a long illness.

Loyle A. Morrison WASHINGTON (NYT) -

Loyle A. (Nemo) Morrison, 86, a former chief economist and director of investigation with the U.S. Tariff Commission, died of a respiratory failure Wednesday at the Manor Care Nursing Home.

Charles Gilman Jr. NEW YORK (NYT) - Charles Gilman Jr., 51, president of the Gilman Paper Company, the larg-

tablished the United Nations. He industry, died Wednesday at was China's representative in the Lenox Hill Hospital.

Charles T. Douds

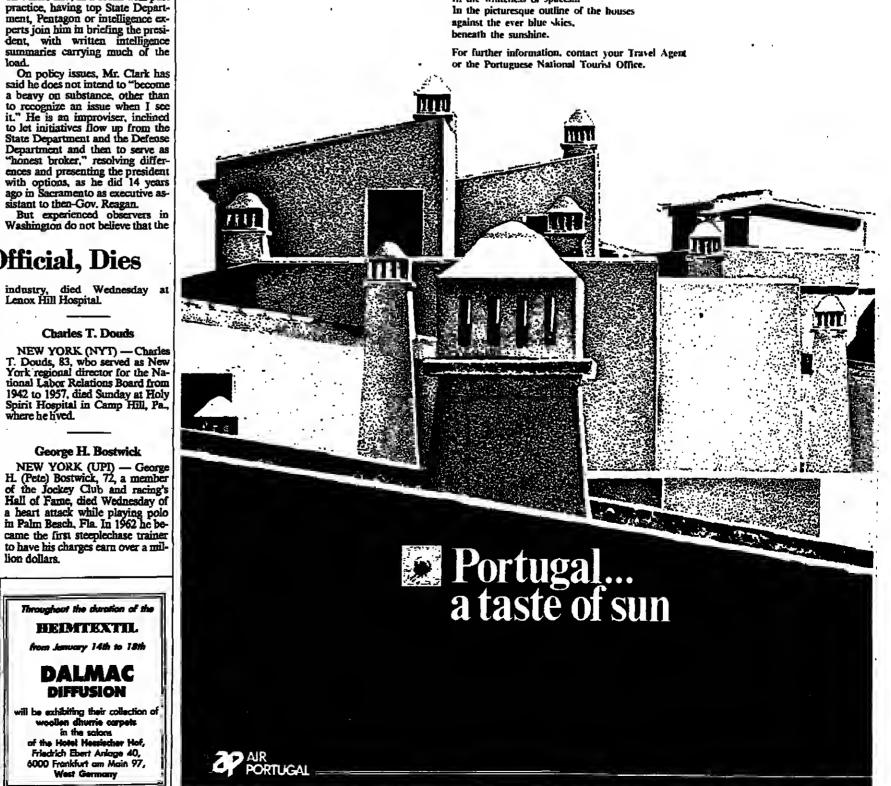
NEW YORK (NYT) — Charles T. Douds, 83, who served as New York regional director for the National Labor Relations Board from 1942 to 1957, died Sunday at Holy Spirit Hospital in Camp Hill, Pa., vhere he hved.

George H. Bostwick

NEW YORK (UPI) — George H. (Pete) Bostwick, 72, a member of the Jockey Club and racing's Hall of Fame, died Wednesday of a heart attack while playing polo in Palm Beach, Fla. In 1962 he became the first steeplechase trainer to have his charges earn over a million dollars.

DALMAC DIFFUSION

> woollen dhurrie carpets in the salons of the Hotel Hessischer Hof, Friedrich Ebert Anlage 40, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 97,



style, revealed in its fine trace...

In the whiteness of spaces...

Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, January 16-17, 1982

Open Question on AT&T

In one day's work, the U.S. Justice Department has transformed the communications and data processing industries. It was absolutely right to get both the AT&T and the IBM cases out of the courtroom. These two cases had long since demonstrated that traditional antitrust litigation was unable to deal adequately with the enormous interests here. But whether the AT&T settlement is the right one remains very much an open question. It is now the urgent responsibility of Congress to review that agreement with great care.

When these two antitrust cases were launched, in 1969 and 1974 respectively, each of the companies was accused of suppressing competition within its own field. As time passed, it became evident that the two fields were increasingly the same and the two companies were, at least potentially, each others' largest competitor. While the cases were grinding doggedly along in the courts, technology had been transforming the nature of these businesses. The distinctions among the origination of information, processing it and transmitting it were disappearing into the computers.

Each of these companies is one of the world's great repositories of scientific and engineering ability. There is an imperative national interest in encouraging the development of their technologies as vigorously as possible. You have heard a lot about the aging industries that are, sadly, in decline. IBM and AT&T represent a new one that is on the rise, and, for the future strength of the national economy, it may be the most important industry of all.

The Justice Department's decisions seem, on a first hasty appraisal, to have the virtue of encouraging technological development. The AT&T settlement permits one of these companies, with the formidable resources of

the Bell Laboratories, to go into the unregulated business of information processing. Dropping the IBM suit relieves the other company of a wearing and costly diversion. But no one can answer the next question whether the rising competition between these two, and the other companies in the same field, will actually prove productive and beneficial both to the technology and to the cus-

The social costs are not likely to be neglible. Local phone charges will rise. It's also possible that disparities in quality of service will emerge among the local companies. The corporate connection between local and long-distance service has, in the past, kept the system highly responsive to the individual user. Will it begin to be less accessible to the individual, as the long-distance companies go for the high-volume business of computers talking to each other? That, among many others, is an issue for Congress to con-

Whenever we address this subject, our readers must remember that this newspaper, like every other, has a direct business interest in the outcome. Any company conveying information is a commercial competitor of ours. The terms of that competition will be strongly influenced by the nature of the AT&T settlement, and of any legislation that

The implications of the two decisions at the Justic Department will not be fully visible for some considerable time to come. You can only say that they will affect not only the ways in which people talk to each other in years ahead, but the ways in which they earn their livings and spend their leisure - and perhaps the ways in which they think about

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The World of Welfare

One view of poverty holds that welfare programs, instead of combating poverty, generate and perpetuate it. Clearly, many people receiving welfare — the very old, the very young, the totally disabled — are inescapably dependent. But an argument can be made that there is a real "welfare cycle." Parents may pass on to their children the feelings of defeat and inadequacy that can come from many years on welfare. In the more generous states, families, especially those with many children, can amass benefits that exceed any likely earnings. With job opportunities for the unskilled scarce, a girl growing up in a welfare family might come to think that worse things could happen than becoming a welfare mother.

The Reagan administration subscribes at least in part to this view, and it offers two prescriptions. One is to cut welfare payments. The other is to step up harassment. Both of these avenues were pursued in last year's welfare cuts. The 1983 budget now in the making is reported to call for more of the same. Less aid will be given to families with handicapped or chronically sick children. Regular welfare benefits will be cut to offset special aid for emergencies or fuel bills. Families that try to stretch their budgets by moving in with relatives or friends will find their

welfare checks still smaller. Harassment will be stepped up by requiring (not just permitting) states to run work-off-your-welfare programs for all adults, except the mothers of

This is nickel-and-dime stuff in terms of the federal budget, although losses to some families could be substantial and state welfare costs may be increased. What is most objectionable, however, is that the welfare view the proposals embody is incomplete. Most welfare mothers don't have lots of children. Many of the children they do have are chronically sick or emotionally disturbed. Many live in states where welfare benefits are so pitifully low that the idea of chiseling down benefits to offset other forms of help is grotesque. It is also true that many welfare mothers not only want to work, but do work whenever even the most miserable opportunity comes their way.

The complex reality of the welfare world has confounded conscientious policy-makers - and some not so conscientious - for two decades. Finding what answers there may be requires recognizing the many facets of the welfare world and making modest investments in reducing their worst consequences. So far, the administration has done neither. THE WASHINGTON POST.

Politics in a Judgeship

Until early November, Judith Whittaker, a

lawyer from Kansas City, was the U.S. Justice Department's leading candidate for a seat on the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals. The American Bar Association found her well qualified. The FBI had no objections. And Chief Judge Donald Lay was delighted that, after nearly two years. Washington was finally ready to appoint a judge whom he considered an excellent choice. But the nomination never happened. At the last minute, the White House decided to look for someone else. Why?

Not for lack of legal ability. Mrs. Whittaker, who is 43 years old, graduated first in her class at the University of Missouri Law School after qualifying for law review at the University of Michigan. The problem lay in her failure to pass muster with a handful of ultraconservative Missouri snipers. A quick and dirty letter-writing campaign tagged her with a variety of far-right heresies, from being a closet Democrat to being against business, for abortion and for the Equal Rights Amendment.

In fact, her record makes Mrs. Whittaker look like a nearly perfect choice for an administration that seeks a conservative judge. She is a Republican. Her opinion on abortion is not publicly known. She has worked for business for the last nine years and is now associate general counsel for Hallmark

She would also seem ideal from another perspective: the Reagan administration, despite its pledge to seek out female judges, has not done so - with the obvious exception of appointing Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court. Eight men but no women have been appointed to appeals courts, 31 mcn and one woman to district courts.

Yet now the administration says no to Mrs. Whittaker. Deputy Attorney General Edward Schmults, who should know better, explains the shift by saying that she lacks broad-based support." But her narrowbased opposition is apparently more impres-

The same supposed defect is noted in the U.S. Senate, which must confirm judicial nominees. Michael Hammon, counsel to the Republican Steering Committee, reported that senators are getting substantial numbers of letters against Mrs. Whittaker. There is "no organized basis of support for her," he explained.

Campaigns are fine for elective office, but when it comes to the federal judiciary, the very idea is repugnant. Political considerations cannot be wholly eliminated, but the selection of federal judges ought to be the paradigm of the merit system. To turn these priorities around debases the judiciary and the Reagan administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jan. 16: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Jamaican Earthquake

NEW YORK - Kingston, Jamaica, is reported to have been destroyed by an earthquake on Monday afternoon, with great loss of life. Details are lacking, as the cable companies have not yet been able to establish direct communication with the city. It is said that fire immediately followed the shock and that the survivors are forced to camp out. Kingston has become very popular as a winter resort and it is known that a large number of Americans and Europeans are now there. A later telegraph received in London states that the military hospital was burned and 40 soldiers killed, together with several promipent citizens and many other inhabitants. The city is now quiet.

1932: General's Campaign

NEW YORK - Terming President Hoover the "self-appointed destroyer-in-chief of American defense on land and sea," Maj. Gen. James E. Fechet, chief of the U.S. army air corps, resigned from active service today to devote all his time to rousing the United States to build an army and navy that he considers adequate for the county's needs. "We are the most hated nation in the world," Gen. Fechet said. "We house more than our share of the world's treasure. That treasure virtually is unprotected. Unless we do a hasty about-face, unless there is immediately a national consciousness of impending trouble with ample preparation to meet it, our fool's par-

Anti-Semitism in Poland: A Glimpse of Power Struggle

L ONDON — The sinister Christmas issue of a Communist Party paper blaming Poland's troubles on Jews provides a glimpse of the power struggle under military

The paper, the Voice of Szczecin, was published under strict censorship, so pre-sumably it has police as well as official party endorsement. It said Jews had been causing trouble for Poland since 1947 and recently

tried to take power through dissidents. This kind of smear is not new. Anti-Semitie graffiti have appeared in Warsaw, Leading Solidarity advisers have been accused of links with "Zionist centers." A shadowy organization called Grunwald emerged a year ago distributing nationalist and anti-Semitic propaganda in a way that to many Poles smacked of police provocation. Grunwald was the site of a battle in 1410 when the Poles beat the Teutonic knights, a medieval

symbol.

But the Szczecin paper was far more overt than anything before in giving formal Communist sanction to anti-Semitic demagoguery in an effort to divert hostility to the

regime.

Similar attempts have been made at almost every time of ferment in Poland since World War II. In 1956, the Soviet ambassador was caught red-handed (for once the cliché is apposite) distributing unsigned

By Flora Lewis

anti-Jewish tracts from his limousine in the countryside. He was replaced afterward, but the campaign was maintained by hard-line Polish Communists.

In the 1967-68 purge of intellectuals and students, the hard-liners made widespread attacks against Jews in their struggle for dominance in the party. The leader of the purge was Micrayslaw Moczar, a high party official, and a close associate was Stefan Olszowski, now a Politburo member in

charge of Polish media.

Olszowski has played a wavering role in the Polish upheaval, sometimes appearing as a Moscow lavorite and sometimes elaiming moderate views, but always managing to scramble to the winning side.

The local party committee in Szczecin, a

major Baltie port and industrial city, is known as being particularly hard-line. Re-cently exiled Poles interpret the Christmas irrade as a veiled attack on Deputy Premier Mieczysław Rakowski, long a moderate and openly opposed to the use of anti-Semitism, and perhaps also on Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who always refrained from joining the campaign. Rakowski and Olszowski have on open rivals in the past.

It feels demeaning to have to read the entrails of such dirty tactics to discern the po-

litical battles going on beneath the taut surface of the military regime. But it is important because it is a sign that, whatever Jaruzelski's intentions, he and his generals

are managing no better now to overcome the orthodox factions in the party who blocked efforts at effective reform and the "renewal" that be promised to restore.

There are hardly any Jews left in Poland. Some 30,000, the bulk of the tiny community that survived the war, emigrated more or less voluntarily during the 1968 purges. Many of them were Communists, and it is true that Jews played an important role in the security police that imposed the regime under Stalin. Memories of Polish anti-Semitism and the idealistic dogma of Communism in opposition to the Nazis had drawn

Clearly, the Szczecin paper and the cam-paign in general were seeking to stir resent-ments provoked as a result, an attempt to identify Jews with Stalinism — as though the present hard-liners had been honest pa-

It is a mindless and desperate attempt to find scapegoats. But it is also a general reminder that historic injustice evoked as a pretext to perpetuate hatred serves only the cause of injustice. No nation is pure.

Ugly as the use of anti-Semitism is — in Poland of all places, where millions of Jews were murdered by the Nazis — there are ironies that illuminate the present situation.

Even with resort to outright lies, it is not

easy to concoct propaganda to support the return to terror as the basis of government Calling for "national reconciliation" makes it hard to blame Poles for the debacle except for a few so-called extremists and dis-

cept for a few so-called extremists and dis-credited Communist leaders.

So an outside demon is needed. The long-standing target, West Germany, is excluded now. West Germany is Poland's biggest creditor, and German-Soviet rapprochement has spoiled the argument that Poland must look to Moscow for defense against German states, but that works poorly in Poland, which still hopes for U.S. aid and when one-fourth of the people have relatives in

one-fourth of the people have relatives in the United States.

That leaves the old cry against Jews. Widbiting Polish wit, a Solidarity adviser now abroad said: "These people are going to compromise anti-Semitism in Poland. If they go on, they'll make international Zion ism' popular."

If a final proof of the bankruptcy of the Polish Communists were needed, the Voic of Szczecin has given it.

61982, The New York Tones.

Getting Away With Reaganomics

By Hobert Rowen

WASHINGTON — Despite their failure to foresee the current recession and triple-digit budget deficits, Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party could "luck out" during the congression-al elections this fall if the worst is over and unemployment — though high — is on the way down.

According to both critics and defenders of Reaganomics, that's a highly probable scenario. Two of the president's chief political aides, Ed Meese and Jim Baker, said recently that the economy will work its way out of recession late this spring or early this summer, and that the recovery will be a "substantial one."

Democratie economists Walter W. Heller and Charles E. Schultze have been warning Democratic politicians for some time that all of the failures of Reaganomics in 1981 will do the Democrats little good at the polls in 1982 if the trend in the economic statistics goes Reagan's way. And they think

Henry Kaufman, for one, sees interest rates starting a new upward climb by mid-year. And to be sure, the recovery seen by Heller and Schultze provides only a brief respite. Along with conventional Republican conservatives such as Herbert Stein and William J. Fellner, they believe that unless Reagan does something to reduce prospective deficits of \$150 billion to \$200 billion a year for fiscal 1983 and 1984, the nation will lapse into yet another recession, with double-digit interest rates and

inflation. But politicians mostly care about what happens today and tomorrow, not next year and the year after. They know that if the unemployment rate gets up to 9 or 9.5 percent in the next few months (the highest since the Depression), then moves down to 8 or 8,5 percent by election time, the percep-tion of the electorate will be that the worst is over.

Says a former high official of the it will.

A few pessimists think the recession will run deeper and longer.

Carter administration: "A declining jobless rate — even if the level is too high — will ease the fears of

The extraordinary commitment of ordinary

people worked in Birmingham and scores of other places. But even before passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, King's magie was falling as often as it worked. As historian C.

Vann Woodward wrote of the mid-1960s,

Problems of a new and disturbingly different

character were demanding attention - things

like slums, housing, unemployment, deteriorating school and family, delinquency....They

were not amenable to romantic crusades and

day of King have parents who were children

when he spoke his dream. Almost a generation

has passed, and because the same old prob-lems wear new faces, because the times have

changed, no one approach comes close to hav-

Many of the children celebrating the birth-

the evangelical approach,"

the vast majority of those en ployed over their own job securir And those guys getting payched will probably be benefiting from lower inflation rates and lower in

terest rates. Indeed, those in the upper is come brackets — somewhe around the \$40,000 level and up-will be enjoying a bost of tax r ductions and new tax shelter while those in the lower incon brackets will be lucky if any their tax breaks offset higher S

cial Security tax payments. And how about those massi deficits that the Reagan admin tration now concedes will overhanging the financial marks for the next three to five year Says a frustrated Democratic eco omist: "The average Joe does give a damn about budget defici That's for Wall Street and the t

money guys to worry about." The consensus is that, for me of this year, the White House we be bragging about a reduced inftion rate—the result of the recsion, favorable food and energy profiles. Lower paters are the second and the recsion of th supplies, lower interest rates a slowed wage demands as ma unions seek to protect jobs inste of pricing their members out of

market.
So if the Baker-Meese scena is right, the Republicans will advertising their success in "g ting the country moving again" the precise moment that the nat is losing a competitive edge many markets abroad and home, with 8 million people s unemployed, poor families suffing a loss of welfare services, an \$150-billion budget deficit on horizon. And there's no reason think that a majority of the el

torate won't buy it. But that won't change the lo er-term reality: Outside of Reagan administration, most ec omists agree that even if there is upward blip this fall, the under ing economy is likely to be in trble so long as those deficits overwhelming. The Federal serve can be expected to coming the kind of money policy that r duces high interest rates, re-en ing the same old pattern of crun

ing housing and auto sales, t pushing unemployment up ag That's why most observers c side the administration beli that the president has made deadly mistake in ruling out a increase for fiscal 1983 and 19 Presumably, Reagan regards a increase as an admission of fail He came in with a radical progr of tax cuts, accompanied by boin defense spending, all in an erronment of "faith" in Reagant ics that would balance the budg

Through the November e tions, Reagan may be able to away with it. But what of the pr dential year 1984? As one Reagan's neo-conservative gu Irving Kristol, wrote early in game: "If it [supply-side econ-ics] fails — well, then conservat can concentrate on nostalgic p. ry and forget all about point economy. Someone else will b charge of that."

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A Lesson to Learn From Martin Luther King

By Austin Scott

OS ANGELES - The weather-ravaged, four-room shack could have materialized from a photo of the Great Depression. Nine members of one family shared its dark confines with a makeshift collection of junk furniture jammed into nearly every available open space on the sagging, bare-boards floor. They had no indoor toilet, only a front-room wood

stove for heat and only \$20 a week to spend Gazing down on this impoverished scene was a portrait of Martin Luther King Jr., by

then dead eight years. I had stopped at this home in small-town North Carolina while reporting in 1976 on the state of hunger and the state of civil rights. It was a time when portraits of King, often com-bined with portraits of John and Robert Kennedy, were a familiar sight in the homes of poor blacks. King, who had fought many losing battles, remained a symbol of commitment and hope long after the fires kindled by his assassination had burned out.

If he had lived, King would have been 53 on Friday. The man has become a mythic figure a no-longer-real actor on a long-abandoned stage. His place in history is firmly established, but not until Friday did California observe his birthday as a state holiday — for public schoolchildren.

That celebration is important. But the chil-dren who were off from school Friday are too young to have known this man, to have seen the magic be could work on the people who saw in his portrait on the wall the reaffirma-

Today's children were not around for the great student demonstrations, the marches through the streets, the pushing on despite fear of poince dogs, clubs, tear gas and fire hoses. They never experienced the strength and courage that came from singing in mass meetings, singing in the streets and, later, singing in jails. They will never have the memory of 200,000 people gathering in front of the Lincoln Memorial to hear King say, "I have a dream..."

These greens are lendmarks of an era; the

Those events are landmarks of an era: the first time that ordinary Americans had risen with such force, in such numbers, to rid themselves of some of the yokes of oppression. King was only one leader of that time, but he personified the movement. The Baptist preacher from Atlanta had a simple, idealized dream for a society complex and contradictory enough to be deathly afraid

of what it said was one of its most cherished ideals -- "liberty and justice for all." His genius lay in the way he rose to the demands that leadership placed on him, even when he wasn't sure he could, and inspired others to rise and get involved as well, even

when they weren't sure they could. His years on the national scene, 1955 to 1968, were years when fear for simple personal safety was still one of the starkest, most real parts of life for blacks in the South.

'Natural Catastrophes'

As Alice Walker has written about growing up in Georgia, "Few blacks spent much time discussing hatred of white people. It was understood that they were - generally - vicious and unfair, like floods, earthquakes or other natural catastrophes. Your job, if you were black, was to live with that knowledge as peo-ple in San Francisco live with the San Andreas Fault. You had as good a time (and life) as you could, under the circumstance

That was the background for much of black life in Montgomery, Ala., when King, only 26 and relatively new in town, had the presidency of the new Montgomery Improvement Associ-ation thrust on him in December, 1955. It was just a few days after Rosa Parks had been arrested for refusing to give up her seat in the front of a Montgomery city bus to a white pas-senger. A black boycott of the bus line resulted, and, just over a year later, the bus company

"What Dr. King delivered to blacks there, far more important than whether they got to ride on the bus, was the absence of fear," Bay-ard Rustin has said. "Dr. King had this tremendous facility for giving people the feeling that they could be bigger and stronger and more courageous and more loving than they thought they could be."

ing the impact of his words. In fact, there is concern among traditional black leaders that we may repeat the history of 100 years ago, when the considerable political power of freed slaves was wiped out because whites lost interest in black causes.

Last year, Vernon Jordan, then president of the National Urban League, said of Reagan administration policies, "Never have so few taken so much from so many in such a short time." This is the case even though, as Joel Dreyfuss, managing editor of Black Enterprise magazine, has pointed out, blacks as a group are more affluent, better educated and more integrated today than ever before in U.S. history. This puts blacks in an unprecedented position of political power.

 How do we tap that strength? The challenge to blacks today seems as enormous as the challenge of overturning legally sanctioned segre-gation scened to King in 1955. He chose to meet that challenge by first making a differ-ence where he was. If blacks are to capitalize on what we've gained in the 27 years since Montgomery, we'd better do the same: Start making a difference where we are. Because our times are so different from his, that may be the best lesson we can take from the life of Martin Luther King Jr.

01982, Los Angeles Times.

No News Is Not Good News for Iran's Islamic Revolution last summer's attacks on Isla

The writer, a professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times. OS ANGELES - One year af-

ter the American hostages in Iran were finally released, Iran has all but disappeared from the news. The decline in news, however, ought not to be taken as a sign that all is well with the Islamic Revolu-During the past year, several dra-

matic events have taken place: monopolization of political power by Islamic Republican Party, sym-bolized by the ousting of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and his flight abroad; the rise of an under ground resistance that has killed many key government clerics, in-cluding the leading tactician of the Islamic party, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti; and increased disregard for Islamic legality, with arbitrary executions, of-ten without trial, of alleged dissi-dents, including children, intellec-tuals, and members of the Baha'i

Finally, there has occurred over the past year increasing imposition of social norms that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his circle consider Islamic, such as full head-cover and modest dress for women at work and in all public buildings. Unrelated men and women found together are subject to arrest. Secular law is in the throes of being sacrificed to Moslem law.

Other recent trends noted in the Western press, though without adequate corroboration, include So-viet bloc technical and possibly secret police aid, and military sales from Israel to Iran. Soviet bloc aid to Iran is often cited as the chief danger to U.S. policies, particularly in the event that the Soviet Union or the pro-Soviet wing of the Iranian left took direct control of

This, however, seems an unlikely outcome, despite the events in Af-ghanistan, which had an existing Communist regime in danger of overthrow. Indeed, along with the report last fall of Soviet bloc aid came a verified statement by a top Iranian government leader that if Communist Party members were found to have infiltrated high governmental or administrative positions, they would be executed.

For their part, the Soviets have often shown, as in neighboring Iraq, that they will sacrifice local Communists in favor of increasing Soviet influence on governments that may in fact be quite anti-Communist. The real danger for Iranians in accepting Soviet bloc aid is different: It might well strengthen the government of the Islamic Republican Party, which now has a shaky hold on many peripheral, minority regions of Iran, especially rebellious Kurdistan.

Over the past year, the Islamic

By Nikki Keddie

party has revealed itself to be far stronger and better organized than most Western experts predicted. It was able to suppress all opposition parties, to undermine Bani-Sadr, and to continue functioning with little obvious change after many of its top leaders were killed.

Oil Magic

Despite the massive flight of educated Iranians abroad, many remain as technocrats for the new regime. Of course, what keeps the government going is the same mag-ic that worked (for a time) for the shah: oil, which has returned to

massive unemployment, growing shortages of essential goods and the non-functioning of many industries, Iran manages to keep going by being an oil-supported welfare state.

Time is running out on this arrangement, however, unless the hard-pressed Soviets decide on massive aid. This winter, shortages of kerosene for heating and of food and other essentials are being felt more than ever before. Lower

world oil prices may further reduce living standards. While many ethnic Iranians of the bazaar and poorer classes connearly its production level of be-fore the Iraq-Iran war. Despite group, discontent is rife. Though

Republican Party leaders did topple the regime, they reveale high level of organization planning that probably has been wiped out by executions. Iran's army remains the big question mark. It has acquittee self well in the war, gaining t territory and demonstrating us pected morale and unity. Ye may house ambitious disside and if a new government is come after Khomeini's death (such a change is not certain may well involve one or more i tary men whose names no Wes expert has heard before. This be more likely than a triumph Khomeini by the vocal and vis

exile opposition groups.

Heralder Tribune

Chairman

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen

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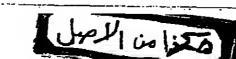
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Femme Fatale In a Freudian Slip

by Joan Dupont

ARIS - For the pioneers of psychoanalysis, it seemed to be mostly a man's world as Sigmund Freud and his disciples acted ont intense father-son conflicts. As for their women, the hysterical ooes were subjects for treatment, while those in the home kept their migraines and uneasy dreams to themse

The women the pioneers worked with, such as Lou Andreas-Salomé and Marie Bonaparte, moved in another sphere: They were muses and soulmates. Some, it appears, were more. Published first in Italian, now in French and due this spring in English, "Sabina Spielrein Between Freud and Jung" tells the story of a woman who went from being Jung's patient

and lover to Freid's colleague and inspiration for his work on the death wish.

The best-selling novel by D.M. Thomas, "The White Hotel," seems to contain whiffs of Spielrein's life but Thomas, reached at his home in England, says he knew just the bare booes of her history and nothing of the newly published material. "I read that there was this patient of Jung's who had fallen in love with him, but that's all," he says.

Sabina Spielrein was an unknown name, a footnote in the history of psychoanalysis. She appeared as one of those hysterical women treated by the founding fathers; Russian-born, she arrived in Zurich from Rostov-on-the-Don at the age of 19 to study medicine and, in 1905, in the middle of her studies, had to be hospi-talized at the Berghölzli Clinic where Jung practiced. Four years later she was well enough to win a degree in psychiatry, but she wrote to Freud complaining of her treatment: Dr. Carl Jung, her analyst and lover of several years, she said, had cast her off.

Up to now, going on the slender evidence

was prey to a delusion, that the affair was in her head. But in 1977, two Italian psychoanalysts, Aldo Carotenuio and Carlo Trombetta, discovered a cache of documents in the basement of the Palais Wilson in Geneva, a building that had housed the Institute of Psychology. The material reveals Spielrein's importance in the life of Jung and the theoretical work of Freud, as well as her infloence on their rela

tionship.

If Spielrein's role was relegated to the cellars of psychoanalysis, it could be because she was a source of embarrassment. Anna Freud gave permission to publish Freud's 20 letters to Spielrein, but 46 letters by Jung have been withheld from publication by his heirs. As for Spielrein's correspondence and diary, no heir has smoken for her but the hear a price that has spoken for her, but she has a voice that

"Jung was deeply in love," says Carotenuto in a telephone interview from Rome. "I am a Jungian and this is not gossip against Jung, but a genuine story of his problems...One may fall in love with a patient, there is oothing to be ashamed of — remember that these men were nt the very beginning of psychoanalysis and made mistakes."

In those early days, as reported in Jung's autobiography, he was often overcome by his own success, not always understanding the cures he wrought. Observers have mentioned Jung's charisma as n potent factor with his patients; a married man in his early 30s, his success with women was such that Emma Jung wrote to Freud, "They all fall in love with

Freud, then in his early 50s, was already the patriarch. Although the Zurich group, with its vegetarianism and abstinence, had an air of mysticism that gave it a flavor distinct from the Viennese circle, Freud considered Jung his son and heir. (This was on the eve of their 1909



Sigmund Freud.

I call to mind a saying of Heraclitus: 'The soul of man is a far country, which cannot be approached or explored.' It is not altogether true, I think; but success must depend on a fair harbor opening in the cliffs. Sigmund Freud

- D.M. Thomas, 'The White Hotel'

voyage to America, during which Jung and Freud clashed for the first time — even before they boarded ship. A series of scenes followed. indicating that Jung was chafing to assert his independence and Freud was feeling his authority challenged — a preview of their rift years later.) But that spring Jung, still the model crown prince, wrote Freud: "A patient of mine has worked up a vile scandal solely because I denied myself the pleasure of giving her a child."

That was putting it succinctly. Spielrein's di-ary gives lavish, blow-by-blow descriptions how he left her out in the rain, how she slapped him. Sharing Jung's passion for the Nordic myths and Wagner, she had been en-tertaining a fantasy about a blond son they would name Siegfried. Instead, Jung had a child with his wife.

Then somebody, possibly Emma Jung, sen Spielrein's mother an anonymous letter and the mother wrote Jung saying that he was sup-posed to treat her daughter, not corrupt her. Now it was Spielrein's turn to solicit Freud; she wrote asking that he let her come to Vien-

na to consult him on an "affair of utmost im-portance that will interest you." Freud answer-ed politely, but with causion; ignoring her re-quest, he forwarded her letter to Jung, asking for an explanation. "At first, Freud tried to get rid of her," says

Jacques Nobecourt, co-author with Michel Guibal of the French version of the dossier, which assembles the complete texts of Spielrein for the first time and differs from the Italian edition because the Frenchmen are of the Freudian school and the Italians are not. "She was a nuisance because he still needed Jung. They shared complicity even when Jung confessed the extent of his involvement. But Spielrein's powerful intellect and personality won ont and gradually she became instrumenwon ont and granuary sale became instrumental in Freud's breakup with Jung."

In 1911, Spielrein went to Vienna, joining the famous Wednesday psychoanalytical sessions. But even though she put herself under

Freud's wing, she remained attached to Jung, referring to him in her work and sending him her dreams to analyze. She also held on to her fantasy of blond Siegfried; now the mythical son became somehow fathered by Freud much to his dismay — as well as by Jung. "We are married to Freud," she told her diary.

Freud wrote to congratulate her on her mar-riage in 1912 to a doctor. He was particularly happy that she seemed to be getting over her neurotic attachment to Jung." And when she expected a baby the following year, he wished her a dark, not blond, son — she had a daughter. By then, relations between the men had gone sour: "My personal relationship with your Germanic hero is definitively broken," Freud wrote her. "His behavior has been too detestable. My opinion of him has altered a great deal since your first letter."

During her years in Freud's circle Spielrein wrote on the destructive nature of passion, illustrated by references to Wagnerian opera. This essay is recognized as the original work on the death instinct, anticipating Freud's for-mulation. She also practiced and it appears that among her patients, in passing, was Jean Piaget, the child psychologist.

With her exuberance, her exaltations and

depressions, Spielrein was probably not easy to deal with, and one may detect a faint sigh of relief as Freud approved her decision to return to her native land. "I think your idea of going to Russia seems better than my suggestion of going to Berlin," he wrote in 1923. "I hope to hear from you and beg you to put your return address on your letterhead, which too few women do. And Sabina Spickrein went ont of the lives

of Freud and Jung. If she continued to write, including her return address, the letters have gone astray. Uotil 1937 her name appeared on the lists of Russian analysts, then psychoana-lysis was banned; only the Pavlovian method was allowed. It is thought that she perished during the purges under Stalin. Not so much as a photograph has come down.

'The White Hotel': A Life in Analysis

by Bart Mills

ONDON — When D.M. Thomas' novel "The Flute-Player," a sex-filled story about persecuted poets in Rus-sia, first came out, it sold so poorly that his publishers wouldn't even answer his letters. Two years later. Thomas' oext novel, another sex-filled story about persecuted Rus-

The second book, "The White Hotel," relates the tragedy of Lisa Erdman, a Russian-born opera singer who is treated by Freud for hysteria, lives happily for some years but ends as a victim of the Germans at Babi Yar. The book includes a long narrative poem, ostensibly by Lisa, then her description of the eveots in prose; Freud's analysis of the case follows. The second part of the book tells the rest of Lisa's life, in which her poem comes true in ways Freud never imagine

ways Freud never imagined.

Thomas, 46, isn't Russian or Jewish or a historian. Nor has he ever been psychoanalyzed. He describes himself as "a very inexperienced novelist. For many years I have been a poet and I think I still am." (Thomas' chief reaction to the acclaim and wealth "The White Hotel" has brought him is to note that he will be able has brought him is to note that be will be able to "continue writing just what I want to write. To give you an idea, in September I hrought ont a collection of my poems, my fifth book of poetry. It represents three years' work. I'm being paid n royalty of \$175. That's not going

to keep the iceman away.")

He lives in Hereford, in western England, near his native Cornwall, "in a modern house on the site of an ancient Franciscan friary. A poet, William Herbert, worked there in Chaucer's time, I'm pleased I have his spirit

haunting my study,"

A mild and gentle-voiced man with diminishing curly gray hair, Thomas was a professor of English for 20 years until 1978, when the government closed the small college where he worked, Hereford College of Education, near his home. Instead of accepting the new job he was offered, he took a lump-sum payment and a small pension and decided to use his leisure to write novels.

"'Dr. Zhivago' was an excellent model of a poet working in prose," Thomas says, "I was tired of writing in short spurts, and I became more interested in character. I found, as I struggled in isolation to write a novel, that you can make friends by creating them. You write them and you can enjoy their company and even fall in love with them.

"Thus at the end of The White Hotel,' Lisa Erdman refused to die at Babi Yar. She made

me write a final section in which she has survived and ended up in Israel, adding some kind of eternal dimension to her character. It's the biggest risk I took with the book, yielding to her demand, but I think it works."

Thomas' earlier book also strove for this "eternal dimension." "The Flute-Player" was about a woman who was the friend and inspiabout a woman who was the friend and inspiration of poets in an innamed totalitarian country resembling Stalin's Russia. It was Thomas' first published oovel, but the second he wrote. After writing the first, "Birthstone"—"a sexual comedy written in the first person about a woman with a split personality"— Thomas put it aside.

"I thought that was my one novel. Then, to my surprise and distress, the idea of 'Flute-Player' came to me. I wrote it in four months. 1 entered it and 'Birthstone' in a cootest for novels of fantasy. 'The Flute-Player' won, even though it's oot really a fantasy. I was then per-suaded to rewrite and publish Birthstone."

All three of Thomas' novels are explorations

of women's sexuality. Thomas explains, "For some reason, I find it easier to write in a woman's voice. It's more interesting, for one thing. And I like women. There's bound to be a sexual element in writing a book. I'd rather write about a woman, with whom I can fall in love. I already know most of what it's like to be n man, so it's more interesting to get under the skin of a woman. "Also, it's inevitable that a writer, a poet," would have a strong feminine intuitive streak.

Maybe I understand women better than some. other men — though there may be women who'd dispute that. Friends and lovers in the past have said, 'You don't understand me.' Thomas is twice divorced. "I live with two of my children, aged 20 and 18." He says Lisa "

Erdman is not based on any woman he has in met, "though there are elements of the Russian poet Anna Akhmatova. Both Lisa and Akhmatova. tova were born in 1890 in Odessa, but otherwise Lisa is imagined."

Thomas has published two volumes of Akhmatova transintions. He learned Russian after he was drafted into the British Army when he graduated from Oxford 27 years ago. "Churchill thought Britain needed Russian speakers in case of World War III. I decided I preferred learning Russian to fighting in Ma-

aya.
"I was hopeless at it, actually. Oo my final, examination, a mock-interrogation. I was supposed to ask, 'What is your rank?' but I asked instead. 'How is your member?' I was graded 'snitable for low-level interrogation after fursitions.'

After the army. Thomas made no immediate, use of Russian because of his "hostility to So." viet technical language, which I'd been taught so I could listen in on their tank maneuvers. It was only later, when I started reading Russian."
poetry, that I realized how incredibly beautiful
the language is — and will remain, despite the best efforts of the Soviet government to brutalize the language."
Thomas has oever been 10 Russia.

Yevtushenko invited me. I may take him up oo it some day. I hesitate, though, because I'm afraid to break the spell. For me, Leningrad is' a city of the mind, a mythic place that keeps popping up in my work. It has even come into the novel I'm writing oow. Once I go there, I'll least that I'll keeps where the public till? lose that. I'll know where the public toilers

His next book is "provisionally entitled The Improvisatore," which is an Italian word for a .: poet who performs spontaneously. Give him a. . theme, he'll produce a poem. It's about a character who improvises his life. There's an element of Don Juan in it. I'm finding it a difficult book to write. I did a first draft and now. The thrown away four-fifths of it. If you have a success like 'The White Hotel' — which I wrote in six months — there is always a fear, about your next book. I've gotteo over that now, realizing that all I have to do is enjoy my writing and hope for the best."



Dietrich's Coiffeur Lets His Hair Down

by Hebe Dorsey

ARIS — An old saying goes "No man is a hero to his valet." By the same token, no star is a star to her coiffeur — and Mariene Dietrich, who has just numed 80, or by her own count 77, is a case in

To her hairdresser, Maurice Franck, who has known and coiffed her since 1959, "There were two Marlenes, the star and the woman. The star was perfect, nothing escaped her. Then, there was the other Mariene, the woman better still, the hausfrau. "The minute she stopped working, well, when I say, stopped working, that's not quite right either," Franck says. "She never stopped. She typed a lot, yes, even though she had a secretary — she loved typing her mail. She loved cooking and taking care of her house. She went to bed early and

got up early."

Franck has all but stopped seeing Dietrich for n year and a half, but he sends an assistant, Chantal, to do her hair. "Since she never goes out, she does not see the need to ask me," Franck explains. "Now she orders out n lot -Chinese food, mainly. We still talk on the telephone, the last time three weeks ago." There is also the fact that Dietrich is practically an invalid after breaking a leg three times. Still she tells Franck, he reports, that she is preparing her autobiography, that she is full of projects.

Franck, who started in the trade at 15, is a bouncy, curly 50 year old who has had his own husiness for the last 20 years. The youngest of the old guard led by the famous Alexandre, Franck is artistic president of Intercoiffure, a world association of hairdressers from 30

countries, of which Alexandre is president. Wheo Franck first met Dietrich, she was alnosi 60 and still at the height of her movie and inging career. The most striking thing about er, he says, was "The legs of course, but her allure, the way she moved, her body was quite

extraordinary."

At that time, she still traveled a lot and did a nig tour of Europe, her first in years. I was lucky to go with her to Berlin, when she sang for the first time after the war," Franck re-members. "I organized her tour, making sure she had a hairdresser at each stop. But for her Berlin premiere, I went with her." It seems her dresser, June, was late arriving from Holly-wood. "But who's going to pull up my zipper?" Marlene asked. She brought over from Paris my sister, who was her salesgirl at Balen-

when she was working. Dietrich demanded, and got, perfection. "Everybody around her had to be perfect," Franck says. "She asked a lot from herself and her crew. One day, she had the Monte Carlo Beach Club pool closed, and in season yet, so that we could rehearse in comfort. However, she was not very happy when she got the bill.

"She did not take any chances. She always had two or three identical dresses in her closet when she was singing. She hated being late and always arrived two hours before curtain call.

She also insisted on impeccable dressing rooms. I remember, once she made me go back to the hotel and take the sheets to line her dressing room, which she found shabby."

She had what Franck describes as a minimum of people around her: her secretary, her mum of people around her; her secretary, her musician, her composer, and always her pianist and an Englishman who did her lighting. "That's nothing compared to [Edith] Piaf, who traveled around with dozens of people," Franck recalls. "No, Marlene had no groupies. The public loved her. She did not need that kind of reassurance. When people were around her, they all had to serve a purpose. She liked people who could serve her." And Franck was obviously one of them.

What did they talk about? Were men important to her at that time? "I think that after Jean Gabin, romance became sort of accessory," he says. "He was her last big love. What happened, as she confided in me once, is that the French film they made together in 1945, 'Martin Roumagnae,' was not a success. She realized then that her success came from

Continued on page 6W



Marlene Dietrich and Maurice Franck.

Turbulence Ahead For U.S. Air Travelers

by Paul Grimes

EW YORK — Air travel in the United States is likely to pose more problems for passengers this year as changes are made in consumer regulations and airline services.

Despite persistent price-cutting on competitive routes, most major airlines are in economic difficulty, and so they are nibbling at amenities that passengers have long taken for grant-ed. Meanwhile, the Civil Aeronautics Board the federal agency that oversees airline services is gradually easing its rules and consumerprotection services as it prepares to go ont of business by January, 1985, as required by the 3-year-old Airline Deregulation Act.

Travelers are benefiting, because of intense competition, from price-cutting between the Northeast and Florida, between New York and Puerto Rico, between the East and West Coasts, on many short hops where new airlines are challenging the giants and on many routes across the Atlantic. But many such bargains truly defy the realities of airline economics, so they may not last.

Quality of service has generally been reduced to help support competitive fares amid sluggish business. Safety standards are being maintained — the law requires it — but gone are the days when minimum-rate passengers were served prime steak and complimentary champagne. They have also lost much personal attention from cabin attendants, well-stocked restrooms that were invariably tidy, and uncrowded scating arrangements.

Here are some of the changes in regulations and service that have taken place recently or are pending:

Bumping — To be "bumped" from an aircraft is to be denied a seat when a flight is overbooked, even though the passenger holds a

confirmed reservation. Until a few years ago, passengers were bumped on a last-come, last-served basis. Then the CAB required airlines to seek volunteers

who were willing to be bumped in return for a sear on a later flight plus some sort of compensation (a cash payment or a free trip at another.) time). Iovoluntary bumping was permitted only if there were not enough volunteers. Passengers whose travel was least urgent were to be bumped first.

Now the compensation is the subject of continuing discussion and possible change. Smoking -- Uotil last October, any passen-

ger, even a standby without a confirmed reservation, could demand a seat in a nonsmoking section, regardless of when the passenger, appeared at the departure gate. If necessary, the airline had to expand the section, despite any complaints from smokers. The airlines pleaded hardship, however, so the CAB eased, its rules, and oow a seat in consmoking has to-be provided on request only for confirmed pas-sengers who appear within n time set by the carrier (usually at least 10 to 15 minutes before) scheduled departure). Amenities - Although CAB rules do not.

generally cover airline amenities, until recently it was customary for major airlines to provide complimentary meals, accommodations, ground transportation and long-distance phone calls for passengers whose flights were badly delayed or unable to operate because of inclement weather or other "acts of God" not caused by the carrier. Unless the airline is clearly responsible for the delay, such amenities are now rare for passengers beginning their journeys. Last month, United dropped them for connecting travelers as well, and other major carriers either followed suit or agreed to consider doing so.

Grievances — The CAB's Bureau of Com-

pliance and Consumer Protection is gradually closing the field offices around the United States that handle complaints by phone or mail against airlines. As long as there is a board, however, complaints will be received at headquarters: Civil Aeronautics Board, Bureau of Compliance and Consumer Protection, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20428, tel: (202) 673-6047.

by Craig Claiborne

EW YORK - On a recent trip through Scotland, I was quite im-pressed with the foods served at various country inns. The breakfasts, copious and varied, were notable; the fish was simply, and masterfully, cooked; the breads, whether round loaves or flat oat cakes, were irresistible, and the prawns and oysters were of a very high order.

However, it was the soups of Scotland that were unfaltering in their excellence. Not the customary hearty fare such as Scotch broth, hotchpotch or Kilmeny kail (which is made with rabbit and greeo vegetables), but the untraditional specialties of the house.

Especially remembered are a splendid cream of chicken soup with bits of diced veal kidneys throughout, an uncommonly good curried cream of rice soup with diced raw apples giv-ing it a special fillip, and most of all, perhaps,

To tell the truth. I have never been all that keen on cheese soups, but the one at the Ardsheal House, Kentallen of Appin, Argyll, was exceptional. The American owners of the inn, Robert and Jane Taylor, were willing to reveal their "secret": The soup is made with a blend of Cheddar and Stilton cheeses, and it is perfectly suited as the preface to a winter sup-

ARDSHEAL HOUSE CHEESE SOUP

2 tablespoons butter % cup finely chopped onion

I teaspoon finely minced garlic ½ pound Stilton cheese, crumbled 1/2 pound Cheddar cheese, crumbled % cup flour 3 cups chicken broth

1 cup beavy cream 's cup dry white wine Salt, if desired Freshly ground pepper I bay leaf

1. Heat the butter in a saucepan and add the onion and garlic. Cook, stirring, until soft.

2. Add the cheeses and sprinkle with flour, stirring. Cook, stirring, about two minutes and remove from the beat

 Gradually add the ehicken broth, cream and wine. Add salt and pepper to taste and the bay leaf. Bring to the boil slowly. Let simmer five to 10 minutes. Remove the bay leaf. If desired, thin with a little milk. This soup may be reheated and thinned if desired. Yield: Eight servings.

CURRIED CREAM OF RICE SOUP WITH

4 tablespoons butter 1½ cups finely chopped onion 1 cup finely chopped celery 1 teaspoon finely minced garlic 6 tablespoons curry powder

I pound red, ripe tomatoes, cored and cubed, about 3 cups, or use canned tomatoes l bay leaf

2 sprigs fresh thyme or ½ teaspood dried l cup Carolina rice 7 cups chicken broth

½ cup heavy cream Salt, if desired Freshly ground pepper 1½ cups peeled, cored apple cut into quarter inch cubes

1. Melt the butter in a large saucepan and add the onion, celery and garlic. Cook, stirring, until soft, Add the curry powder and

cook, stirring about one minute.

2. Add the tomatoes, bay leaf, thyme and rice and stir. Bring to the boil and add the ehicken broth. Return to the boil and simmer 30 minutes or until rice is quite tender. Re-

move the bay leaf and thyme sprigs.

3. Pour the soup into the container of a food processor or electric blender and blend until smooth.

4. Return the soup to a saucepan and bring to the boil. Add the cream, salt and pepper to taste and apple cubes. Serve piping hot, Yield: 10 or more servings.

CREAM OF CHICKEN WITH KIDNEY

4 tablespoons butter 24 cup finely diced onion ½ teaspoon finely minced garlic 6 cups rich chicken broth 1/2 pound skinless, boneless chicken breast 1 pound veal kidney

5 tablespoons arrowroot or cornstarch 5 tablespoons water ¼ cup heavy cream

Freshly ground pepper

1. Melt two tablespoons of the butter in a large saucepan and add the onion and garlic

Cook, stirring until onion is soft.

2. Add the broth and bring to the boil.

3. Trim off the veins and membranes from the chicken breast. Put it in the broth and let simmer 10 minutes. Remove the chicken and

4. Meanwhile, cut the kidney in half. Cut away the white center core. Trim the kidney well and slice it in pieces. Cut each piece into quarter-inch cubes. There should be about

two-thirds of a cup.

5. Put the kidney pieces in a small saucepar and add cold water to cover. Bring to the boil and (et simmer 30 seconds. Drain immediately, 6. Add the milk to the broth and continue cooking 15 minutes. Blend the arrowroot or cornstarch with the water and stir it into the simmering soup. Cook until thickened.

7. Cut the chicken into very small, quarterineb cubes. 8. Put the soup through a fine sieve, prefera-

bly of the sort known in French kitchens as a

Reheat the soup and add the cream, chicken and kidney. Add salt and pepper to

10. Just before serving, add the remaining two tablespoons of butter and stir until melt-

O1982 The New York Times

Yield: Six to eight servings.

And Now the Bedside Computer

EW YORK — A prototype of a bedside computer intended to im-prove the accuracy and reliability of "natural family planning" is due to begin its first widespread tests soon.

Natural family planning — which avoids pills, barriers or spermicides — encompasses methods of birth control endorsed by the Roman Catholic Church. The computer may eventually allow millions of Catholics to practice such planning with increased confidence but without disobeying the church's ban on all ... forms of "artificial contraception."

The computer also may help millions of other women who want to prevent pregnancy but who object to artificial methods of birth control, such as the pill, diaphragm and intrauterine device.

The computer keeps an extremely accurate record of a woman's temperature — both the basal body temperature and the sympto-thermal methods of natural family planning in-volve charting the slight changes in a woman's

body temperature to determine periods of fer-

Upon waking in the morning, the woman inserts a probe under her tongue to measure her temperature. When the computer finds three successive days in which the woman's temperature is higher than the average for the first eight days, it signals with a green light that the woman is infertile and can proceed with unprotected intercourse.

Dr. Robert Abrams, a reproductive physiologist at the University of Florida in Gaines-ville, who belped develop the computer, said it should reduce the complexity of natural family planning methods, which now depend on charting temperature shifts as well as daily inspections of the amount and consistency of ervical mucus,

Since the battery-powered device can belp women predict when they are fertile, it there-fore also may benefit couples who are baving difficulty conceiving, Abrams said.

Once it goes into mass production, the com-

puter, which is about the size of a pocket calculator, is expected to cost about \$40. The inventors expect eventually to miniaturize the computer, reducing it still further in size. The device was invented by Abrams, an American. and three Britons from the Clinical Research Center, in Harrow, Middlesex: Dr. Heinz Wolff, the head of the bioengineering division, Simon Humphrey, a bioengineer, and J. Pa-trick Royston, a statistician.

It was developed under the auspices of the World Health Organization and is the result of more than a year of collaborative studies by the University of Florida's College of Medi-cine and the Clinical Research Center.

Many marriage counselors who support natural family planning say that its methods promore more equitable, cooperative marital relationships because they require the male to share responsibility in preventing pregnancy.

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Dietrich's Coiffeur Continued from page 5W

America and she decided to go back. Her career, in effect, came before her love.

"She was not the kind to confess right out she regretted." Franck continues, "but deep down, she did. She would often talk about Gabin, apropos of nothing. As we were in the kitchen, she'd say 'With Gabin, he'd make me do this or that.'

"She often thought about her life with him. She once told me: 'Gabin was fantastic. I'd get all dressed up, I was superb, down to the last cyclash. I'd put on a little hat, and when I was ready to go out, be'd say: 'Ma grande, would you make me some frites?' and I'd take off my hat and cook him some frites. And we'd stay home.' She loved taking care of a man, cook-

ing for him, serving him.
"Thot, to me," Franck concludes, "was the

When she was between tours, her pleasure was to stay home and cook for her friends; por au feu, crayfish and her big specialty, kidneys. "She cooked them excellently," Franck says.
"I can only compare bers to Maxim's and frankly, I preferred hers. She was a natural

"She would not only cook, she would also serve her friends, which was a bit embarrassing. 'You can't do several things at unce,' she'd insist. 'I can't cook dinner, serve dinner and

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look at us. It was charming." But in addition to the hausfrau, she was still a star. "She created the second one, all alone," Franck says. "She knew herself better than anybody else. Even with the best makeup artists from Hollywood, she was the ooe who created her own personage — yes, a bit like Chanel. She fabricated Marlene."

at the end of the table and nibble. Or she'd just

Was she happier as Marlene or as a normal woman? "She was very sad when a tour was over," Franck remembers. "She loved her job, more than anything else. Even if she had the oostalgia of her big love. But don't forget she had a husband, a daughter, grandchildren. She saw her daughter but she especially loved her grandchildren," Franck recalls Dietrich's sense of family. "She organized the education of ber grandchildren, sending them to Swiss schools, to Lausanne, following them, phoning them. She also bad a great sense of friendship. If a friend called and said he or she was sick, the oext day Mariene would send medicine, vitamins flown in from New York by the latest plane or even a bouillon that she would cook herself and send with ber chambermaid. She was very devoted."

The femme fatale, Franck insists, was just a myth, but one that she cultivated fully. "When

weekend

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cat dinner,' she'd say. Now and then, she'd sit | she worked, the doors were tightly locked," be says. "She was very hard to approach. She created that myth with ber sense of mystery, she put a barrier between berself and the world. Garbo tried to do it, but Marlene — and that's her strength - succeeded in doing the same thing while staying abreast of her career. She did it by constantly protecting herself and by fully separating her private life from ber busi-

"Just look at ber now, she has cut ties with most people. One does not know who is around ber. Her daughter lives in New York; Marlene. I'm sure, must talk to her a lot. She has a chambermaid and a secretary and she lives across the street from the Plaza Athence where she's always wanted to live because she gets the service of a big botel. She can mail her letters, get her magazines at any time. She reads everything, including the latest books. She is very well informed."

According to Franck, Dietrich's cooversation often rambled around everyday life - she was interested in everything. "Even though she never went out, she knew more than people who went out" he says. She rarely discuss personal problems. "We talked about my children, her children, but she never revealed other people's secrets," the coiffeur says. "She never liked gossip."

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PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

A Taste of the Sun in Nice

by Patricia Wells

ICE - Regional food has never really been out of fashion in France, but for the past decade many local dishes have had to sit it out in the shade while nouvelle cuisine had its moment in the sun. Of the varied regional repertoires, it's the healthy, nourishing food of the Cote d'Azur that's most easily played both sides of the street. With its natural lightness, freshness and simplicity, it finds universal appeal io all seasons.

In the dead of wioter, when even here the tomatoes taste like so much cotton and there's not a leaf of fresh basil to be found, the cooking of Nice still manages to taste like summer. That's because so many of the good things in the Nicoise larder taste of the sun: the straw-colored, golden and mildly fruity olive oil, the crispy red and green peppers, the tiny, jet-black ripe olives, the pungent, salt-cured anchovies appear time and again in various combinations, in bagna cauda and pissaladière, in toppings for pizzas thot are the best in France. Only salade nicoise suffers in this season, for without the ripened-on-the-vine tomatoes and the summer sun, this famous salad is a sorry dish indeed.

To sample the bubbling bot bagna cauda — a warm bath of anchovies, garlic and olive oil — stop in at Safari, a casual little spot near the opera house and flower market in Nice's old town. Here, in a simple, college hangout atmosphere, you can feast on this zesty fondue, dipping raw radisbes and green peppers, fresb baby artichokes and slender scallions into the hot bath that is kept bubbling in individual clay dishes warmed

Pizza is also one of the great dishes of Nice, a town of street eating and finger lood, where casualness is a way of life. At Safari, as at almost every pizza house in town, the pizza is cooked in a wood-fired oven, slightly charring the yeasty dough that's been piled high with assorted toppings. Nice is also one of the lew places in France where pizza is freely spiced with garlic and pepperoni, the slim Italian salami. At Safari, the crust is thin and crisp, the toppings generous and the oil fired with tiny red peppers and stalks of rosemary.

Perhaps oo restaurant in Nice captures the flavor of traditional Nicoise home cooking like La Barale, a funky tavernlike place presided over by

the wiry, energetie Catherine-Helène Barale. La Barale, with its nightly sing-alongs and assembly-line food, is like a tourist restaurant designed to please the locals, which it does. The whole place is an antique stage set: red check curtains at the windows, walls lined with a collection of antique bric-a-brac that took a lifetime to assemble. There's a bevy of middle-aged waitresses flying through their chores by rote, clip-clopping along the patchwork tiled floors in flip-flop shoes. The house German shepberd holds court, trying to trip anyone

who gets in his way, occasionally succeeding. The meno here is set: Everyone eats the same thing at the same time night in and night out. The food, on the whole, is not terribly good, for it lacks both spontaneity and freshness. But there's a certain robustness that appeals to all palates, whether one's paying attention or oot. La Barale is still worth a visit: for the show, the atmosphere and a chance to sample the dishes the locals themselves devour.

Everyone starts with a bottle of thin and rather tasteless red vin du pays, which, to my amazement, some customers dilute even further, mixing half water and half wine; it's one way to leave without a hangover.

Dinner begins with a very good pissaladière, the region's own version of pizza. But the crust is finer and flakier and the onion is cooked almost

to a purée and tastes faintly sweetened. A few Nicoise olives are strewn over all this, for a touch of salt and a bit of contrast. Maize-colored socca comes next, hot and bearty portions of a cruncby

pancakelike blend of chick pea flour, olive oil, water and salt. It's a traditional local snack, served bere as an bors-d'oeuvre. If you down it quickly and then appear a bit antsy, the waitress will offer seconds serving you directly from the thin, flat pan in which the socca is cooked

An uninspired salade nicoise follows: a platter of tomatoes and hard-cooked eggs, tiny cubes of green pepper, mna, anchovies and radishes

with a sprinkling of oil. Perhaps in summer, when the acid of the toms.

toes blends with the fruit of the oil, the salad is more appealing. Pasta is one of those wonderful Nicoise foods that walk the line be-Iween Italy and France, and La Barale's repertoire includes a classic ravioli nicoise: rough, thick pockets of pasta filled with beef, pork, Swiss chard and cheese and served in copious portions.

All these items serve as a rather astonishing array of introductory

dishes, for next come giant platters of lou piech, veal posched and stuffed with eggs. Swiss chard and cheese, and served with a refreshingly light salad of dandelionlike greens.

The best part of the meal is the tourte de blettes, a thin, double-crusted tart filled with Swiss chard, or blettes, pine nuts and raisins, then sprinkled with a coating of sugar. It's a most pleasant dessert, with month

filling, fig-newton sort of texture.

By the time you've hit the dessert, which also includes generous bowls of fresh oranges and apples, the well-oiled crowd has begun its nightly siog-along. Pamphleis are passed out so that the uninitiated can join in on "Nissa la Bella," a song sung in the local patois, praising the glories of the city by the sea. Where else can you participate io an evening of theater and regional food, and provide your own entertainment, for a flat fee of 90 francs?

It would be a shame to visit Nice and nor sample the creamy, garlic-laden fish soup known as bowride, a Mediterranean stew that resembles bouillabaisse but is more elegant and, when properly prepared, more

inviting.

Like bouillabaisse, a good bourride is hard to find, even on home ground. They're both expensive dishes to prepare, and long in the making. Perhaps because of the copious nature of the dish, and the fanfare that accompanies its service, most diners sit in awe, forgetting to pass judgment on the quality of the ingredients or the execution.

The best restaurant-prepared bourride I've ever sampled is found at L'Ane Rouge, an elegant little restaurant settled along the port of Nice off the road to Monaco. It is served with proper lanfare, as well as a fine assortment of fish

shellfish, including mussels and tiny baby crabs, giant chunks of lotte and firm-fleshed chapon, rouget and dorade.

Place your order and soon the waiter brings each diner a large pink serviette de bourride, a linen bib that hardly seems essential for this dish. The elassic accompaniments follow: tiny rounds of grilled toast and a bowl of grated gruyere, with garlicky aioh and sunset orange roulle. spicy sauces to flavor the feast to come.

spicy sauces to flavor the feast to come.

Next, a giant white tureen appears, and the waiter carefully spoons out a bowl of creamy white soup, a rich blend of fish stock, garlic and cream. Your first course, for spicing with aioli, soaking your bread, sprinkling with grated cheese. Before you've had a chance to make a dent in the soup, the waiter seis down a platter of fish and shellfish, for spooning one by one, chunk by chunk into the filling liquid.

Don't even think about ordering bourride unless your appetite is hearty and your stomach empty: The dish can go on for four hours, until you've slurped up the last of the broth, taken the last bit of the meany lotte.

One can quibble about some of the elements of L'Ane Rouge's bourride. The sauces could be more assertive and alive, the toast made with fresher bread. But the fact is, you're not likely to find better. Unless, of course, you make your own.

The perfect wine to accompany the bourride is Bellet blanc, a light and agreeable little wine of some finesse, barely found outside the Nice re

Safari, I Cours Saleya, Nice, tel: (93) 80.18.44. Closed Monday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa, About 100 francs, or \$17.50. La Barale, 39 rue Beaumont, Nice, tel: (93) 89.17.94. No credit cards. Dinner only, but lunch can be arranged for groups. Closed Sunday, Monday and the month of August. The prix fixe, 90 francs, includes wine.

L'Ane Rouge, 7 quai des Deux-Emmanuel, Nice, tel: (93) 89.49.63.

Closed Sunday, holidays, July 14 to Sept. 1. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. About 250 francs.

International datebook

VIENNA, Konzerthans (tel: 72.12.11) — Jan. 18: Michel Beroff piano recital (Debussy, Liszt). Jan. 19: Franz Schubert quartet (Ravei, Debussy).

Mussikverein (tel: 65.81.90] — Jan. 16: Viktor Friedmann piano recital (Beethoven, Mussorgsky). Jan. 20: ORF Symphony Orchestra with the Vienna Song Arademy. Carl Melles conductor Song Academy, Carl Melles conductor

(Haydn). Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655) - Jan. 16 and 20: "The Marriage of Figaro." Jan. 17: "Fidelio." Jan. 18: "The Barber of Jan. 19 and 23: "Don Carlos."
Jan. 21: "La Valse/Die Vier
Temperamente/Twilight/5 Tangos,"
ballet evening. Jan. 22: "Elektra."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Opera House (tel: 031/33,13,23] — Jan. 16 and 22: "Carmen" (Bizet). Jan. 17: "Grafin Mariza" (Kalmann). BRUSSELS, Musee d'An Ancien (tel:

640.32.85) — Jan. 20: Jo Alfidi piano (Rachmaninoff, Stravinsky, Van Ros-•Musée d'Ixelles, 71 rue Jean van Vol-sem — To Jan. 31: "18th and 19th-Century Japanese Watercolors and Draw-

ings."

●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412.50.45) Pains des heater-Arts (ill: 112-043)

— Jan. 21: Antwerp Philharmonic Orchestra, André Vandernoot conductor, Jean-Claude Vanden Eynden piano (Haydn, Grieg, Stravinsky). Jan. 22 and 24: Belgian National Orchestra, Jean Fournet conductor, Diane Andersen pi-Former conductor, Diane Andersen pi-ano (Roussel, Debussy, de Falla). "Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 219.63.41). Opera — Jan. 17, 19, 21, 23: "Tosca," Recitals — Jan. 19, 21 and 22:

Théâtre Royal du Parc (tel: 511.41.47) — To Feb. 7: "La Fraî-cheur de l'Aube" (Gardner).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Albery Theater (1el: 836.38.78) — "Children of a Lesser God." Trevor Eve and Elizabeth Aldwych Theater (tel: 836.64.04) -Royal Shakespeare Company: Jan. 16: "Richard III."

British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) -To Jan. 24: "Goya's Prints." To Jan. 30: "Medieval Limoges Enamels." To May 2: "Heritage of Tibet." 2: riernage of Fiber.

Coliscum (tel: 836.31.61) — English National Opera: Jan. 16: "Aida." eHayward Gallery — To Jan. 31: "Lutyens" and "Late Sickert," exhibitions. eNational Film Theater (tel: 928.32.32) - To Jan. 29: Series of Japanese Samu

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52] — To Feb. 21: "The Great Japan Exhibition, art from the Edo period." Royal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00) -Jan. 16 and 19: "Don Giovanni," with Ruggero Raimondi. Jan. 21: "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," with Placido

Domingo:

Serpentine Gallery — To March 7:

"Ger van Elk," exhibition of recent works. South Bank Concert Halls (tel: 928.31.91). Royal Festival Hall -

Through Jan.: "The Nuteracker," Lon-don Festival Ballet. Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13)
"Turner and the Sea," exhibition. STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theater (1el: 0789/29.22.71] — Royal Shakespeare Company: To Jan. 21: "Henry IV, Part I." The Other Place — To Jan. 20: "Our Edited in the New York To Jan. 20: "Our Edited in the New York To Jan. 20: "Our Edited in the New York To Jan. 20: "Our Edited in the New York To Jan. 20: "Our Edited in the New York To Jan. 20: "Our Edited in the New York To Jan. 20: "Our Jan. Friends in the North" (Flannery).

FRANCE

LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (td: 860.37.13) — Jan. 18: Los Angeles Jubilee Sinsers. Jan. 20: Lyons Orches-Jubilee Singers. Jan. 20: Lyons On tra Choir, Bernard Tem condu Philippe Lefebvre organ (Satie, Dupre). Jan. 22: I Musici, with Pina Carmirelli. PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidon (tel: 277.12.33) — Jan. 18-Jan. 19: En-

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INTERNATIONAL MOZART WEEK

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and Bastesine, "Don Gowanni," "Don Gowanni," "The Magio
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Jiam Bennet flute; Keller Quarter, Star.
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trashca). •Grand Pelais (tel: 261.54.10) — To

Feb. 1: "Les Fastes du Gothique." ex-To Jan. 18: "Florentine Baroque Draw-

Musée du Petit-Palais (tel: 265.12.73) — To Mar. 28: "Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection of Ancient Masters." To Feb. 27: "Mexico Yesterday and To-Salle Gavean (tel: 563.20.30) - Jan.

17: Florencia Raitzin piano, Rodrigue Milosi violin (Mozart, Schubert, Beet-hoven). Jan. 19: Ensemble Orchestral noven). Jan. 19: Ensemble Orenestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Wallez conductor (Strauss, Weill). Théâtre Chaillot (tel: 727.81.15) — Grand Théâtre Jan. 16 and 19: "Faust," directed by Autoine Vitez. Theâtre Gémier: Jan. 16 and 19: "A mer's Night Dream," (Shake

Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 723.47.77) — Jan. 17: Concert Pasce-loup, Gerard Devos conductor, Michèle Boegner soloist (Buch, Mozart,

Michèle Boegner soloist (Bach, Mozart, Beethoven).

Thèaire de l'Est Parisien (tel: 797.96.06) — Through Jan.: "Le Bourgeois Genilhomme," as told by Le Grand Magic Circus.

Théaire de l'Union, (tel: 770.90.94) — Jan. 19-30 "Mad Dog Blues" (Sam Shepard) New American Theater.

Théaire Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44) — Jan. 15-31: "Homage to Diaghilev," Ballet Théaire Français de Nancy. Rudolf Nurevey. Incindes: Vancy, Rudolf Nureyev, Includes: "Les Biches," "t. Après-midi d'un "Les Biches," "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," "Petrouchka" and "La ranne, "Perrouenza and La Bourique Fantasque." Jan. 18: Orches-tre Colonne, Peter Masg conductor, Stephen Bishop-Kovacevitch soloist (Mozart, Beathoven, Brahms). Jan. 18: Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique, Em-Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique, Em-manuel Krivine conductor, Christiane Eda-Pierre soloisi (Mozart).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Fourth Tsuen Wan Arts Festival — Includes: Tsuen Wan Town Hall — Jan. 23: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Kenneth Jean conductor, Antony Halligan soloist Tchaikovsky, Glinka). Jan. 25: So Chun-Por guzheng, Wong On-yuen erhu (Chinese music reciul). Ian. 26: Cecilia Chu mezzo soprano, Chou Yunchen baritone, Yung Kueng tenor, Anna Cheng soprano (Chinese art

TALY GENOA, Testro Margherita (tel:

54.27.921 — Jan. 17, 19, 21 and 24: "Cinderella" (Rossini). ROME, Botteghino Auditorium (tel: 3686/5625) — Jan. 16: Symphonic Or-chestra and Choirs of the RAI, Jerzy Semkow conductor, Vasso Devetzi piano (Hayan, Bruckner). Jan. 23: s as previous, but with Bons Pergamenci kov viola (Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky). Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — Jan. 16 and 20: "Tosca." Jan. 17 and 19: "Marco Spada."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Korakuen Stadium (tel: 811.21.11] — To Feb. 21: Bolshoi NHK Hall (tel: 465.11.11) - Jan. 20:

do conductor, Cristina Ortiz piano (Ra-Mihon Mingeikan (tel: 467.45.27) — To Jan. 31: "Origami exhibition." ●Ohta Memorial Museum (tel:

Masterpiece Exhibition Masterpiece Exhibition."

"Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11)

— Jan. 18: Heisinki Philliarmonic Orchestra, Okku Kamu conductor (All-Sibelius program). Jan. 21: Philharmonia Orchestra of London, Vladimir Ashkenzzy conductor (Strauss, Mozart).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM British Council Keip. ersgracht 343 — Jan. 13-Feb. 19: "Da-vid Hockney," exhibition of prints from the Cavafy Series. orom the Cavary Senes.

Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Jan. 16: Manuel Barrenco, guitar recital. Jan. 23: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Bartok, Beetho-

Feb. 21: "Figure Drawings by 17th-Century Dutch Artists." Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54] — Jan. 18 and 20: "Peter Grimes" (Brit-

ten), Netberlands Opera.

Stedetijk Museum, Paulus Potter-straat — From Jan. 15: Exhibition of works by Julian Schnabel and Neil Jen. ney, as part of the bicentennial of Dutch recognition of the United States. ROTTERDAM, De Doelen — Jan. 21-22: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orches-tra, Gerd Albrecht conductor, Daniel Wayenberg piano (Janacek, Bartok). SCHEVENINGEN, Circustheater — Jan. 14-16, 29-30: "Soldatenmis" and other works, Netherlands Dance The-

UTRECHT, Muziekeentrum — Jan. 17: Moscow Chamber Orchestra, Igor Bezrodni conductor, Eugen Indjic pi-ano (Bach, Stravinsky), Jan. 19: Takacs Quarter (Haydn, Schubert).

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, Henry Wood Hall (tel: 632.46.00] — Jan. 16, 19, 21 and 23: "L'Egisto" (Cavalli), Scottish National Opera.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Miró Foundation -To Jan. 19: "Henry Moore," exhibiion. •Museo Picasso (tel: 319.69.07] — To Feb. 28: "Picasso Retrospective," to celebrate the centenary of his birthday.

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

SERLIN, ICC (tel: 852.40.80) — Jan. 18-19 at 8 n.m.: Howard Carpo

loist (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).

Sharps and Flats

LONDON, Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Jan. 18: King's Singers.

•Ronnie Scott's (tel: 439.07.47) — Through Jan. 16: James Moody and his quarter plus Genzales. Jan. 18-Jan. 23: quarter plus Gonzales, Jan. 18-Jan. 23: Herbin Mann and the Percussion The

-Frank Van Brøt

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Général-Dufour — To Feb. 21 "Orient Express" (Beretti). •Victoria Hall — Jan. 19: Alfred Brer del, piano recital (Flayda, Mozart). ZURICH, Operahaus (tel: 251.69.2.

— Jan. 23: "Cinderella," ballet; mus. — Jan. 23: "Chrocreia," Dailet; mus; conductor André Presser choreogn pher Valery Panow. *Tonhalle (tel: 201.15.80) — Jan. 1' Collegium Musicum, José Ribera pian (Bartok). Jan. 19-22: Tonhalle Orche.

fred Brendel piano (Mozart, Hayd

 Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.0'
 Through Jan. 17: "Giorgio Moranc: 1890-1964," exhibition. From Jan. 2' "Randinsky in Munich: 1896-1914" •Whitney Museum of Art — To Ja 24: "American Prints: Process at Proofs," survey of 14 U.S. artists. Feb. 7: "Ceramic sculptures by six at

*Opera del Liceo (tel: 317.99.28) -

SWITZERLAND

Grand Cafe du Grütli, 16 rue d

Berg).

GENEVA, Eglise Catholique del Grand-Lacey (23 rue Lefort) — Jac (9: Mathias Spacter guitar (Villa-Lebox, Bach, Telemann).

*Galerie Arta (Grand Ruel — Throug January: Drawings by Matisse and P____

. .

Jan. 17 and 20: "Lucia di Lann moor."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Akademie der Künste (b. 91.10.31) — From Jan. 17: Ha Richter retrospective exhibit. Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). Opi
 Jan. 18: "Dou Giovanni." Jan. and 22: "Lucis di Lammermoor." J.
20: "Die Nacht aus Blei/Childe H.
old," ballet evening. Jan. 23: "Elektra ●Philarmonie (tel: 26.95.51) — Jan. Philarmonie (tel: 25.95.51] — Jan
Berlin Philharmonie Orchestra, Ricc
do Mutt conductor (Mozart). Jan.
Berlin Symphonic Orchestra, Yan P
cal Torteller conductor (Tchalkovs
Berlioz). Jan. 20-21: Berlin Philh
monic Orchestra, Matislav Rostro

 Dorabia loist (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (sel: 13.4 — Jan. 17-18: Frankfurt Operula, Orchestra, conductor Omar Suita; Thomas Zehetmar violin, Malco Frager piano (Beethoven, Bergl, J. 20: Pepe Romero, guitar recital (Ba, Rodrigo), Jan. 23: Munich Philharmic Orchestra, Sergiu Celibidache o'ductor (Haydn, Tchaikovsky).

**Oper der Städtische Bühnen (1256.23.34). Opera — Jan. 20: "Imagic Flute" Jan. 21: "Otello." J. 23: "Ariadne auf Naxos."

MONTE CARLO, Le Caberet (Casino See Feliciano Jun. 19 in Frankfit de Monte Carlo) — Through Jun. 18: at the Alte Oper and Jun. 21 in Har The Love. Machine, Jun. 20-Feb. 1: burg at the Musikhalle.

Vredenburg.

Jose Felicieno — Jan. 19 in Frankfi.

tra, Bernard Haitink conducts (Mahler), Jan. 23: Masters Cycle, A

UNITED STATES -m an

NEW YORK, Avery Fisher Hall (u. 737.90.88) — Jan. 17: The Mannes Ochestra, Julius Rudel conductor.
Frederica von Stade mezzo-sopran
Eugene Istomin piano (Wagner, Bet

hoven).

•Carnegie Fiall — Jan. 19, Engli Chember Orchestra, Gidon Rromer v olin (Handel, Mozart, Vivaldi).

City Center (tel: 246.89.89) Feb. 14: Dance Theater of Harle

PARIS, Hotel Meridien (tel: 758.12.:

— Through Jan. 16: Buddy Tate.

• Dreber (tel: 233.48.44) — Throu

Through Jan. 10: Buddy 1 atc.

Orcher (tel:233.48.44) — Throu
Jan. 21: Memphis Slim. Starting Je
22: Kenny Drew.

ORadio France (Salle 104. & 524.24.24) — Jan. 21 at 8:30 p.m.: Joi Lewis and Martini Solal ON TOUR: Chils Barber ... 17 Rotterdam at the Doelen; Jan. 26. Amsterdam at the Mourvaurt and Je 24 in Utrocht at the Munickoentri

Rampal, the Magic Flutist

by Lon Tuck

ASHINGTON - It is doubtful that any flutist since Frederick the Great has commanded such a following as Jean-Pierre Rampal. And if the Prussian monarch had an edge in worldly clout, Rampal may well have the edge

Just consider the Billboard charts, the ones that separate the stars from the superstars. Rampa's most-famous record, Claude Bolling's Suite for Flute and Jazz Piano, now in No. 5 position, has been on the list for 310 consecutive weeks. That's roughly six years — more than twice as long as its nearest competi-tor on the classical list, fellow flutist James Galway's "Annie's Song." CBS won't say how many copies of the suite have been sold, except to report that it's "well over 500,000." Sixty-seven Rampal singles and sets are now listed in

The Frenchman has raised the flute from its relative parity with other woodwind instruments, piquing popular interest in the pure, elegant and almost fragile instrument that goes back at least to the god Pan. In the process, he

back at least to the god Pan. In the process, he has provoked the most important instrumental revival since Segovia and the guitar.

Rampal, an exceedingly robust man now in the 41st year of his professional career and looking considerably younger than the 60th birthday he celebrated last week, disclaims any such intent.

"I never even thought of it like that in my head," he says. "I don't know that I wanted to he the first. That is just not the way that it is done. Never. What we try to do is to do our best. Only in sports can you say, maybe, I am

"I am always very surprised [about the size of the audiences] when I go for the first time to a country. Though there are not so many places left where I can oow go for the first time. But still, my wife and I were in Korea last summer on our way to Japan and the hall in Seoul had 4,000 seats, and it was already sold out for all performances when we arrived.

Now, this May my wife and I go to China for the first time and we hope it will be the same." Rampal took note of the built-in conflict created by the acoustical requirements of small instruments such as the flute and the need to accommodate buge audiences. "Those halls are not the best for anybody, even a pianist, be-cause if we play to a 4,000 capacity, we try to play to the last row. But if you are back there, how can you listen very carefully to what they are really doing...the mances? It's a mistake, but we cannot change it.

"You speak about Segovia. He never had a big sound, and never wanted to have a big sound, and the guitar is probably the most feeble instrument in the world to hear. And yet because of his stature and his reputation he is condemned to play in 4,000-seat halls, most of



Jean-Pierre Rampal.

Yet as Rampal and the National Symphony Orchestra rehearse the Khachaturian/Rampal flute concerto (a transcription, at the composer's suggestion, of his violin concerto), nothing seems very feehle there. Part of the impression is visual. Rampal is a vibrant man of 6 feet 1 inch with the chest of a football lineman. The sound of his gold flute is hardly feeble — perhaps oot so rich in tone as the violin, but improving on it in agility.

One of Rampal's contributions has been to mtroduce into the flute repertory some larger-scale works, like the Khachaturian transcription. "I think that it's a good addition to the finte literature, because unfortunately we were out of a big concerto in this style of music. I would say that it is our equivalent of the Tchaikovsky violin concerto. It may be too kind to compare this work with the Tchaikov-sky, but surely Khachaturian would not

Perhaps Rampal's single most substantial contribution has been his role in reviving, through records especially, the baroque reper-tory for flute. "I think that I started with the baroque," he says, "simply because when the war [World War II] was finished it was time for people to like some music that was very well-made, and baroque is quiet music for the mind. And it was very popular because of that, because it produced balance in the mind."

Talking about nonmusical life, Rampal vol-unteers that he loves fine food and some sports. "Tennis or swimming are for me. Oh. tennis, I would have liked to he... But I just play. My son plays well." He points to his wife, Francoise-Anne, who is scaled across the room: "My wife too, she is not bad," in a tooe suggesting that she beats him from time to time at their summer home on Corsica.

Rampal's international success — with each year blocked out around substantial stays abroad, especially in the United States and Japan — is cutting back the amount of time be is able to spend in France. He says he resides no more than a total of two months a year at his

Born in Marseilles, he originally studied to become a doctor but ended his medical training early to play the flute. For six years before his solo career began, be was first flute in the Paris Opera Orchestra.

Some traces of his medical training remain, mainly when he notes that he fails to get enough exercise to control his weight. He keeps fidgeting on a dainty Victorian love seat and finally, unable to get comfortable, be described. clares, "This is dangerous. My weight. My weight," and transfers to a sturdy black leather stool at the grand piano.

01932 The Washington Post

Scholarly Triumph for an Auctioneer

by Souren Melikian

ARIS - A new approach to scholarly exhibition has long been needed and a contribution has just come from an unexpected quarter: What is apparently the first show ever cooccived by an auctioneer is now on at the Maison de Balzac in the rue Raynouard, Paris 16. It includes just about every printed bit of paper relating to the work and life of Gerard de Nerval, the French Romantic poet (1807-55), and every surviving scrap of paper he ever scribbled on twice as much material as was previously known.

Far from being stilled, as it might easily be, the exhibition feels like a journey into a remote world — Europe as it was 150 years ago.

The organizer is, of all people, a Paris auctioneer, Eric Bufferaud. whose oame is more ofteo associated with selling Impressionist and modern masters than with bolding literary exhibitions. The catalog written by the auctioocer, who even designed the makeup, is a huge stride forward on the subject.

A born collector who went after works of art long before he began holding auctions. Buffetaud became involved with autographs at an early stage. This, he points out, is the only field left where the top was—and still is—approachable within a limited hudget.

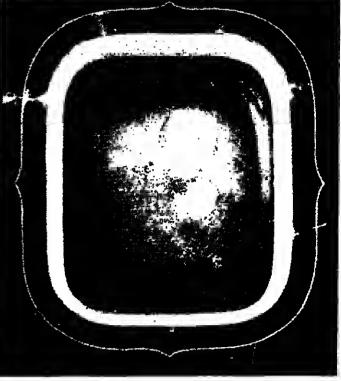
When organizing an exhibition, a collector and an art-market actor has two enormous advantages over academics and museum keepers: First, he knows where privately owned objects are because he follows the market and because he knows other collectors; second, he has the versa-tility that the scholar lacks — an ablity to look at things from a different

The display at the Maison de Balzac is typically that of a collector. It does not have that cool, systematic feel that plagues many literary exhibitions. The papers and related material are elosely packed in glass cases or hung on the wall as they might be in a collector's flat. In addition, Buffetaud has introduced a few items not directly related to Nerval, for the sake of their evocative power. They breathe life into the show.

Illustrating the poet's familiar surroundings was by oo means easy. Nerval, perpetually destitute, kept moving from one lodging to another, generally sharing one with a friend. In 1835, when he still had some money left from an inheritance, he moved to an extraordinary place just off the Palais des Tuileries. Gone oow is the 17th-century royal palace that closed off the courtyard of the Palais du Louvre that now opens on the Jardin des Tuileries. Gone also are its surroundings, which included an admirably proportioned chapter house of the early Louis XIV period.
"Le Doyenne," and a domed chaptel standing in ruins among trees. Nerval could see all this out of his window and so can we in a delightful view of the Doyenné hy Lina Jaunez.

Three years later, Nerval was traveling in Germany, to which he owed his first moment of fame in France: In 1826, at the age of 19, he translated Goethe's "Faust" into French. The book, published in 1828, created a ensation and was much admired by Goethe himself. Nerval's 1838 trip was motivated by his plan to write a tragedy with Alexandre Dumas. As a stage prop to that trip, Buffetand brought in a sepia-wash view of the Rhine valley done in 1840 by Victor Hugo. The French writer could at times be an extraordinary draftsman. The dramatic, highly impressionistic sketch shows a tower overlooking the river in a stormy setting precisely as Nerval must have seen it.

There are other visual touches such as a splendid, virtually unknown andscape by Prosper Marilhat with a mosque in Cairo that Nerval greaty admired during his six-month stay in the Egyptian capital. Most dramatic of all is a group of views showing the narrow, grimy rue de la Vieille Lanterne where Nerval hanged himself in January, 1855. One is an anonymous undated painting done around the time of the poet's death. It is not a great work of art, but it is breathtakingly suggestive: The narrow street, with its ramshackle houses seen in hazy yellowish light, is full of tramps hanging around, with a hungry look. It offers a



A hitherto unrecorded deguerreotype of Gerard de Nerval.

Dickensian vision of the hell that the poorer districts of Paris and other western cities were in the 19th century or, indeed, much later still. Netther the painting nor a subtle watercolor showing another view of the street was known before the exhibition.

Throughout, the show is spiced by scoops of that kind. None is so striking, however, as the sensational, hitherto unrecorded daguerreotype portrait of Nerval, Bufferaud found it a fortnight before the opening thanks to a friend and colleague, the auctioneer Pierre Cornette de Saint-Cyr. who is also an obsessive collector and had been inspecting a fellow collector's treasured posessions.

To serious scholars, all this is nothing compared with the hulk of the exhibition that Buffetaud has managed to huild up. It includes a vast number of previously unknown autographs, private letters and even printed documents such as the only surviving copy of an offprint of one of Nerval's early poems, "Le Peuple." Countless details of the kind specialists in literary history revel io can now be added to his biography. Some, which might seem of trifling importance to the layman, throw an entirely new light oo the poet's life.

Buffetaud insists that he has been very lucky, particularly in getting a major U.S. collector, Col. Daniel Sickles, to loan a large number of highly important unrecorded documents. Perhaps so. But it is a true collector's privilege to enjoy such favors, if only because collectors speak the same language and have a regard for each other that they seldom extend to academics.

The outcome is impressive. It is a tantalizing thought to consider what could bappen if an exhibition dealing with a major artistic field, rather than with fine points of literary history, was to be organized with that same hunter's flair for secons.

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Monuments historiques et des Sites

Caisse nationale des

BEN GALERIE ISY BRACHOT ANTHUM

Land's End: Some Corner of England That May Be Forever a Foreign Field

Hearth and Home to Homo Erectus

and bear.

by Tony Barber

ONDON - After seeing London Bridge, the cruise ship Queen Mary and even Adm. Horatio Nelson's sword from the British naval victory at Trafalgar in 1805 sold to U.S. interests, a group dedicated to preserving Britain's heritage is battling to keep another landmark out of American hands: Land's End, the cliffs that jut into the Atlantic as the southernmost point of the British mainland.

The National Trust the biggest conservation group in Britain, is seeking enough money to outhid a U.S. syndicate for the weatherbeat-

by Michael Gibson

meters long and 4 meters wide, made of branches propped up roughly in the shape of a wigwam and consolidated by stones around the base. Inside a fire burns

behind a small wall of pebbles. An elephant

skull lies on the ground near the entrance. Other bones litter the ground inside and around the hut. The place is Terra Amata (Be-

loved Earth), a locality in Nice. The time is

Terra Amata — together with Vertesszöllös io Hungary the oldest known site in the world with a hearth actually built or dug into it — has been reconstructed at an exhibition devot-

ed to the first inhabitants of Europe at the Musee de l'Homme (Palais de Chaillot, place

du Trocadero, Paris 16, to April 30, 1983).

This shelter, and another one made of animal hides originally built inside a cave near Nice,

constitute the more spectacular aspects of the

show, which covers the barely conceivable

span of 14,000 centuries — from 1.5 million to

The rest of the exhibition is essentially de-

voted to bones and stones, drawings and pho-

tographs. It gives the most recent information

about the times when mankind (then in the

early shape of homo erectus, also referred to as

pitheconthropos erecius) gradually began to

380,000 years ago. - ·

100,000 years ago.

ARIS - The oval shelter is about 7

en headland in Cornwall. Of course the Americans do not intend to transplant Land's End as they did London Bridge, which spanned the Thames from 1831 to 1968 before it was taken down stone by stone and rebuilt on Lake Ha-

The U.S. syndicate, so far not publicly identified, has expressed an interest in buying Land's End for development as a tourist attraction. Though not much developed, the site is now visited by two to three million people a

The asking price by the owner, Charles Neaves-Hill, is £1.75 million (more than \$3 million). He traces his family's ownership of Land's End back to a gift by William the Con-

rope and east as far as Java. A map of sites now known shows 74 of them in 12 countries

Man was then a hunter and the game be killed and ate in Europe, and even in Nice 380,000 years ago, incloded various antlered

animals and elephants, hippos, rhinos, bison

The "bones and stones" aspect of the show, not at all tedious, reveals the terrifying pa-

tience that a paleontologist must possess. When he begins to dig at a site, an archaeologist can hope to come across sculptures and

pots and metalware that are all obvious products of human labor; not so the paleontologist, who deals with periods long before the age of artifacts. He finds bones, pebbles and ashes and must be able to decide whether a break in

a pebble is a chance fracture or the intentional

The criteria in such matters are pretty eso-

teric and one is hardly surprised to discover

that some paleontologists have learned how to

chip stones according to the techniques used by homo erectus and his descendants precisely

to be able to judge from experience. Even knowledge of the type of shelter (the hut of hranches at Terra Amata) is deduced from the

pattern of what looks at first sight like random

Information is derived from the most unpre-dictable sources. Thus a study of fossil excre-

result of a craftsman's work.

pebbles and small rocks.

queror after he invaded England in 1066. The National Trust thinks Land's End is overpriced by the owner and puts the commercial value at around £1 million. The trust, which hopes to raise enough money to put in a bid, says Neaves-Hill could afford to accept a lower offer from it because of tax advantages in selling a national heritage to a national institu-

The National Trust asked the government to contribute £500,000 but was rejected. This was a severe setback because the trust has oot had success with its public appeal, collecting less than £10,000 since Land's End was offered for

ments at Terra Amata yielded pollen that

made it possible to determine the season in which the temporary site was in regular use. A circle of tiny chips of flint, around a flat rock a

man could sit on, showed where the flint-

hewer sat and worked and gave useful indica-tion of the hunters' habits. Stone tools that

they left behind them were mostly round peb-

bles with a rough-hewn cutting edge referred

to, even in French, as choppers or chopping-

15,000 centuries ago, be knew nothing of fire and did not know how to build a shelter. Some

4,000 centuries ago he finally had both. About

1,000 centuries ago (Le Lazaret, Nice) he was building shelters of animal tides and even had a rudimentary mattress to sleep on. But having reached this high point of sorts,

and culture, with aquisitions that Neunderthal

piens — our own ancestor — who appeared on

this earth a mere 400 centuries ago.

The exhibition is the chronological prolon-

gation of the excellent one devoted to the on-

gins of man that was shown here from 1976 to 1978 and is now on view in Rome at the Museo dell'Origini at Rome University until

man would inherit and pass on to Sopiens sa-

When homo erectus first reached Europe

Galleries in Rome

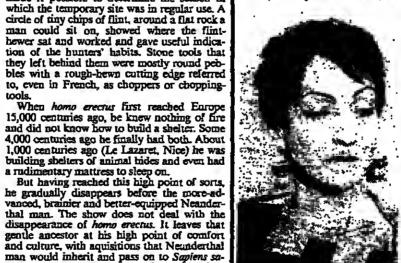
by Edith Schloss

ROME — There is something fey and fleeting about all the things of Meret Oppenheim. A true surrealist, her life and art are one; everything she touches acquires a oew, clusive meaning.

Oppenheim has been a sorceress from the start. Her fur-covered cup, saucer and spoon of 1936, now at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, is, along with Duchamp's collage of the Mona Lisa with a mustache, among the most memorable objects ever pro-duced by Surrealism. A companioo of Max Ernst, a friend of Duchamp, Man Ray and others in the 1930s, she has been cherished by a select band of admirers ever since. She posed nude with a printing press for one of Man Ray's most

In Swiss towns and mountains, n frequent sojourns in Paris, she

amous photographs.



sons of the Depression, they made their own art. They had a work-manlike approach and a big stance, they bared their inner struggles, threw their emotions oo the canvas, wildly attacked it. That was in the 1940s.

Only long after their work had and by some had already become recognized as one of the most vigorous movements of our century, did they leave their grimy New York lofts and as mature artists finally go to travel in the Old World. In the late 1950s in Rome, Ital-

ian abstract artists who understood them and who were influenced by them and worked along the same lines, opened their arms to them. They offered them the use of their studios and gave parties and shows for them. It was a moment of warmth and welcome a series of casual events and meetings that so often happen among artists and that only in retrospect become history.

The small showing American

Masters in Roman Collections at the American Academy, via A. Masina 5, until Feb. 8, is a peck back into that special time: De Kooning left paintings behind after working in Airo's studio; Cy Twombly came to settle in Rome and here are works from 1957 to 1979; David Smith and Calder executed small works while exhibiting in Spoleto. In this company re are also a pencil drawing by Arshile Gorky, the earliest inde-pendent, practically the founder of the New York School, and some splintering beams of black paint strokes on paper by Franz Kline; an elegant lash of paint by Robert Motherwell and an oil and a water-color by Ad Reinhardt.

With their great immediacy, these small works, vivacious and intimate, not of the usual epic dimensions of the school, bring back the spirit of an important period in history and a fruitful moment of true exchange and friendship as well.

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The Fine Arts of Healing

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON - The history and progres of medicine are seldom associated with the visual and decorative arts, yet a permanent exhibition recently opened at the Science Museum (The Wellcome Museum of the History of Medicine, The Science Museum, Exhibition Road, S.W.7) emphasizes the arts of medicine equally with the

From the mid-1890s, when be became owner of the foremost pharmaceutical chemists in England, Henry Solomoo Wellcome (1853-1936) formed a vast collection illustrative of the history of man, with special reference to health and medicine. The present exhibition is formed from a small part of that collection, which, for example, includes more than 1,400 microscopes, 40,000 surgical instruments, 7,000 coins and medals with medical associations and 1,500 examples of Roman and Islam-

The earliest art objects in the show are Chinese ritual bronzes, notably a fine chueh, the bad-shaped vessel set on three long, pointed

teet - presumably to stand over the ritual flame when warming a libation. Next in time is a group of Egyptian amulets in faience, including the celebrated Eye of Horus; a Greek krater (the large vessel used in the mixing of wines) decorated with maenads and satyrs, dating from the fifth century B.C.; and a Roman class up for the burnel of ashes of Roman glass urn, for the burial of ashes, of some seven centuries later.

Moving into modern times, and the beginnings of medicine as we know it, one of the most pleasing objects is a Genoese medicine chest made for a ooble family of the mid-16th century. The outer wooden case is carved and gilded; inside the lid is painted an allegorical scene, while each of the large unguent pots has a parchment cover painted with hirds and

Indeed, every item of the 'pothecary-sur-geon's equipage was of sesthetic, as much as utilitarian, value. The beautiful apothecary jars, ceramic pots in which drugs were stored, make a fine collection in themselves. Customarily of tin-glazed earthenware (though some later jars were made of porcelain) they were usually decorated with an emblematic scene. and the name of the drug for which each was intended. The pride of the Wellcome collection is an Italian jar of 1641 made to hold theriac, a complex preparation of as many as 70 ingredients, which was supposed to be a kind of uni-

Seventeenth-century Italian theriac would have been composed chiefly of berbs. In the same case as the Italian apothecary jar is a 1633 edition of Gerard's "Herball, or Generall Historie of Plantes, gathered by John Gerarde of London, Master in Chirvrgerie" in which each plant is illustrated by a wood engraving and its properties detailed.

The 19th century brings artifacts more curious than beautiful. Here is Napoleon's toothbrush, horseshair-bristled and silver-gilt handled, the handle with an embossed flower decoration and engraved with the imperial insignia and monogram. Here too, a Spode bourdalou, or female chamber pot, in blue and white chins decorated with stylized birds and flowers, taking its name from the Jesuit priest Louis Bourdaloue (1632-1704), preacher royal at the court of Louis XTV. Bourdaloue's sermons were of such inordinate length that the ladies of the court all carried these tiny vessels hidden about their person to answer any sudden calls of nature.



zical eye, she played along serious and willful like a child. A hap pener," a "body artist," a "concep-tualist," a "trans-avant-gardist" before anyone else - yet none of these things, each of these styles being too explicit and heavyhanded for ber - she was always a nat-

Here in her recent drawings, ar-ranged in tiers like special blooms in a garden show, at the Galleria Pieroni, via Panisperna 203, uotil Jan. 31, it is as if her thoughts had taken visual shape. The moon and the weather, islands and beasts have left their tracks oo paper. A tower is a pink smudge in a pearl-gray land, white lightning breaks through a bough full of blossoms. will-o-the-wisps dance over dark waters, a little leopard stumbles aloog against a huge backdrop made of butterfly's wings.

Then there is an object small shield made of bits of broken mirror, beld up by a twig painted the diamond pattern of snake skin. Like everything else it is tenderly smister, poignant, an intangible alusioo to a small and big event in our mysterious mutable world.

For years they resisted the lure: Europe meant only the remote

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 16-17, 1982 Page 8 NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. ri 50 Gr .15 Jod 1.40 Fr .15 Fr .10 R .20 Fr .10 R .20 Fr .10 R .20 Fr .14 S .34 Fr .14 Fr .1 15 Month Stock ligh Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E Market Summary pr2.28 1.10 44 912.25 1.49 2.20 1.76 5 .80 1436 - 1 143 Dow Jones Average 20 Ind 20 Tm 15 UH 65 SHk AMEX 3.81 325 2.57 207 0.57 202 736 2 80 80 80 80 81.87 9.44 8.14 8.14 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 252151574654864427046 143751574654864427046 1437515 NYSE Most Actives C1000 2474 2574 2574 1822 1774 2574 2574 2574 2574 2574 2574 1.0 16 \$\tag{1.56}\tag{ 20th ESAL VILLA .,1 .94 1.32 w10 p12.49 p12.49 p12.49 p13.20 p13.40 p13.52 p15.72 p15.73 p15.75 p15.75 p15.75 p15.75 NYSE Index Ch'ge +0.45 +0.48 +0.78 Unch. +0.32 Standard & Poors Index
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seasonally adjusted 3.1 percent, department officials said.

a year earlier, the Department of Employment said Friday. The December retail price index

Herald Tribune

Saturday-Sunday, January 16-17, 1982 **

Citicorp Enmeshed in High Stakes Tax Haven Dispute Between U.S., British Virgin Islands

and the second s

WASHINGTON - The Treasury Department, in an effort to eliminate abuses in tax treaties with other countries, has reopened httle-publicized but acrimonious negotiations over such a treaty with the British Virgin Islands, a Caribbean tax haven.

The stakes in the negotiations are sizable. Treasury officials say the existing treaty jeop-ardizes their whole international tax policy because it is the most extreme example of tax

For Citicorp, which has raised billions of dollars through a subsidiary in the British Virgin Islands and is the primary beneficiary of the tax treaty, the talks have already created difficulties, according to bank documents filed with the Federal Reserve Board.

And for the British Virgin Islands, the tax issue is crucial in that revenues generated by foreign financial interests tied to the treaty are important to its economic development.

trates the uses of tax havens - countries with minimal tax rates used by companies or individuals seeking to avoid higher taxes and the interest and involvement of a large corporation such as Citicorp in private gov-

ernment-to-government negotiations.
The Treasury had reviewed the British Virgin Islands situation last year and decided to take a firm stance because the treaty "didn't work," according to Alan W. Granwell, the

department's international tax counsel.

Mr. Granwell's immediate plans to combat tax havens include a model tax treaty and renegotiation starting next month of the tax treaty with the Netherlands Antilles, another tax haven and the main offshore vehicle for foreign investment in the United States as well as the base for overseas Eurodollar fi-

nancing by U.S. corporations.

The British Virgin Islands benefited from a bilateral tax treaty with the United States as a result of the extension in 1959 of a 1945 U.S.-U.K. income tax treaty. Tax treaties are intended to protect the in-ternational tax interests of each country and to benefit residents of each country by, for example, eliminating double taxation. In some cases however, the treaties create tax haven opportunities for third-country resi-

The British Virgin Islands is a case in point. Foreigners who invest in U.S. companies through the British Virgin Islands can avoid U.S. taxes on dividends and pay oo tax to the British Virgin Islands. Similarily, the interest paid by Citicorp to foreign investors in notes issued by the bank's British Virgin Islands subsidiary is not subject to U.S. withholding taxes.

The key issue for the Treasury in the current negotiations is an anti-abuse clause in-tended to close loopholes by which foreigners can now avoid paying U.S. withholding tax-

This has given the treaty an uncertain sta-tus that poses a serious risk for Citicorp, since the bank has guaranteed the purchasers

Defense production has typical-

been rising while other categor-

ies have been falling recently, buoyed by the Reagan administra-

tion's push for increased military

Despite falling production, U.S.

business inventories, particularly

inventories rose 0.7 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$515.15 billion

in November and were 8.2 percent

year-to-year basis, they were off 2.5 percent.

of some \$2 billion in notes and bonds issued through its British Virgin Island subsidiary that it will pay any withholding tax, accord-ing to Haskell Edelstein, senior vice-president and general tax counsel for the bank.

Last October, Citicorp transfered almost \$2 billion in obligations held by its British Virgin Islands subsidiary to another bank affiliate based in the Netherlands Antilles. In obtaining approval from the Federal

Reserve for the transfer, Citicorp cited the 'problem" that resulted from "uncertainties" in the tax treaty. In 1979, the Treasury Department an-nounced that it intended to renegotiate the

British Virgin Islands tax treaty, and in early 1981, in the waning days of the Carter administration, the department announced a new treaty.

The Treasury Department under the

Reagan administration, however, told the Senate that the new treaty still contained "potential for abuse," and that, in absence of a better treaty, the United States would terminate the British Virgin Islands treaty entirely. Late last year, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee returned the latest treaty to

the Treasury without ratification and with instructions to renegotiate it. In past tax treaty negotiations, Treasury lawyers have questioned the access of Citicorp to the private negotiations and a possible conflict of interest by Panl M. Butler Jr.,

a lawyer with Shearman & Sterling, a New

York law firm whose principal client is Citi-

Mr. Butler, who represents the British Virgin Islands without pay in the negotiations, helped set up Citicorp's British Virgin Is-lands subsidiary. He also advises the bank on its British Virgin Islands transactions and once registered as a lobbyist for another Ci-

ticorp subsidiary.

Mr. Butler said that his law firm had "zero stake" in the British Virgin Islands. "Do you think my firm will lose any clients?" he asked. "We'll make a fortune going to the

next jurisdiction," he said, referring to the shifting of transactions from one tax haven

According to Mr. Butler, Sherman & Ster-ling concluded some years ago that the British Virgin Islands were the preferred Carib-bean tax haven because they had the most stable government. In 1978, Citicorp set up a financing subsidiary in the British Virgin Islands, the Citicorp Overseas Finance Corp.

At the time, the bank told the Federal Reserve that, because a number of taxes could be avoided there, the British Virgin Islands were the "preferred" vehicle for raising money in the unregulated Eurodollar market to lend back to Citicorp subsidiaries in the United States.

Although registered in the British Virgin Islands, Citicorp Overseas Finance has its "principal office" in Delaware, according to company documents.

In some respects, the subsidiary operates (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

IBM Says 1981 Results Hurt by Strong Dollar

ARMONK, N.Y. - International Business Machines said Friday that translation into dollars of income and expenses of its non-U.S. operations had a "significantly adverse effect on results" due to the strength of the dollar against other major currencies.

The company reported a 12.3-percent drop in fourth quarter earnings from a year earlier and a 7.1-percent drop in full year earnings.

Analysts said IBM's fourth quarter decline was in line with projections. They also cited a sharp rise in the company's tax rate for the

AT&T Settlement Moved to Washington Court

NEWARK, N.J. — A federal judge transferred on Friday the supervision of the Justice Department's historic settlement with American Tele-

phone & Telegraph Co. to the District of Columbia, as the department had requested. The proceedings are expected to be assigned to District Judge Harold Greene, who presided over the trial of the government's antitrust suit ainst the communications giant. Judge Greene has declined to dismiss the antitrust suit until he has a chance to hold a hearing on the settlement between the government and the company.

GE to Build \$105-Million Plant in Netherlands

NEW YORK - General Electric said Friday its GE Plastics unit plans to build a \$105-million polyphenylene oxide plant at Bergen-op-Zoom, the Netherlands — part of a plan to expand thermoplastic resin output. GE also said a joint venture with Mitsui Petrochemical Industries and Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, called Gem Polymers, plans to build a \$50million polyphenylene oxide plant at Mitsui Toatsu's Osaka site.
The two plants are scheduled to start operating in 1984, GE said.

Swiss to Investigate Bank Leu Management

ZURICH -- The Swiss Federal Banking Commission is to investigate whether the senior management of Bank Leu had any responsibility in a currency offense for which one of the bank's junior managers was con-victed Thursday in Rome, commission chief executive Bernhard Mueller

Mr. Mueller said the commission may demand changes in the bank's senior management or board should it emerge that the bank itself rather than just Guido Corecco was involved. Mr. Corecco was found guilty of attempted illegal export of 61 million lire (\$5,028) and sentenced to two years in jail and fined 300 million lire.

Bank Len said later that it knew of no indication that Mr. Corecco might have aided illegal capital export.

Savin Holds Talks to Sell Control of Company New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Savin Corp. said Thursday that it was negotiating to sell control of the company to a multinational corporation with interests in office equipment. The prospective buyer was not identified.

Savin said that negotiations were in the advanced stage, although there was no agreement on price and other material points. The company added that if the deal went through, the price would be about \$9 a share and that new shares would be issued to accommodate the buyer. At a price of \$9, the transaction would be valued at \$62.1 million.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS U.S. Monthly Output Lowest in 18 Months

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — December
figures for U.S. industrial production were the worst in more than 18 months, the government said Fri-day, adding proof that the United States is sliding further into reces-

Production at U.S. factories and mines fell 2.1 percent in December, the fifth consecutive monthly

December's decline was the big-gest one-month drop since the 3-percent drop in May, 1980, at the heart of that year's severe reces-

Industrial output dipped 0.2 percent in August of last year, about the time most economists currently say the recession was be-ginning. Then production fell fast-er — a revised 1.3 percent in Sep-tember, 1.6 percent in October and 1.9 percent in November, according to Friday's Federal Reserve Board report.

"Since its peak in July, industrial production has declined 6.9 percent," the report said.

U.S. businesses have been cutting back production through the fall and early winter in an effort to whittle down inventories of unsold goods. And with output falling. those same businesses have been laying off workers, contributing to the current 8.9 percent unemployment rate.

The oew report said that output of consumer goods fell 1.9 percent during December.

That included "sizable further reductions" in the production of home goods such as appliances crease in auto assemblies, the re- about 5.32 to 847.60. Advances led port said.

"Additionally, output of con-sumer non-durable goods declined 1.1 percent, with an especially large reduction in output of cloth-ing," it said.

A number of other categories

also were down in December, but "production of defense and space equipment continued to rise moderately," the report said.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer **Takeover Battle Develops**

hunters to enter the market.

those of wholesalers, continued to rise due to slumping final sales. The Commerce Department said Change From Previous Month higher than a year earlier. Final sales fell 0.2 percent in November to \$344.57 billion. On a

Industrial Production



NYSE Rises; Money Supply Jumps

avy trading.

lips Petroleum, up 31/2 to 381/4 in

Other gainers in the group in-cluded Kerr-McGee 1% to 35,

Tesoro 1% to 22%, Williams 2% to 26 and Union Oil California 1% to

Robert Farrell, chief market an-

alyst for Merrill Lynch and Co., said the stock market will be de-

pressed through the first half of

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday as a strong showing by IBM encouraged the rest of the

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1 measurement of the U.S. money supply rose \$9.8 billion, in week ended Jan. 6. The M-2 broader measure rose \$17.5 billion

Estimates had placed the gain anywhere from \$3 billion to \$8 billion for the M-1, which replaces M-1B aggregate, due to the monthly social security payments.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which dropped more than 271/2 points in the first three sessions LINGSA declines, 890 to 520, and volume was around 43 million shares, compared with 42.9 million Thurs-

IBM, a major component of the Dow index and one of the most popular institutional holdings, closed up one to 59% and went as high as 60% during the day despite reporting lower fourth quarter

and Co. said much of the selling sparked by estimates of a large gain in the weekly money supply figures was exhausted earlier this week, setting the stage for bargain

The market also received some support from the energy sector, where analysts said takeover spec-ulation appears to be heating up

Ford Seeks Major Cuts in Benefits Of Autoworkers as Part of New Pact

DETROIT - Ford Motor announced Friday it is asking the United Auto Workers union for substantial sacrifices in fringe benchits over the next 21/2 years in return for job protection and profit sharing for the union's rank-and-

After a two-hour bargaining session, Peter Pestillo, a Ford vice president, told reporters that the No. 2 antomaker's proposal demands that hourly workers give up some paid time off they receive under the current contract, which expires Sept. 14. Ford's proposal would replace the remaining eight months of the current contract and extend two additional years through Sept. 14, 1984, said Mr. Pestillo.

The Ford proposal "is a murky and confusing document," said Donald Ephlin, a UAW vice president "To man a UAW vice president "To ma dent. "It was markedly different from our proposal ... We want to take it apart so we understand it

He said Ford did not address a union proposal of passing along any labor-cost savings from the negotiations to consumer. gotiations to consumers in the form of lower car prices. The un ion has said the concept is vital to any settlement. On Tuesday, the UAW and General Motors announced agreement on the princi-

probably hit a low of about

750 during that time. He told a press conference in

between June and September, add-

ing that there is an general con-

sensus that the U.S. economy will

pick up in the second half of 1982. He said U.S. interest rates are

likely to rise before coming down

At GM headquarters in Detroit, union leaders and company executives cancused separately and it was not immediately known whether they planned to bargain. UAW President Douglas Fraser remained at GM.

According to sources, GM has asked the union to cut wages for its members by \$5 an hour so it can cut prices for consumers by \$1,000 a car. The GM plan reportedly in-cludes cuts in cost-of-living allow-

ances, vacation time, accident and health benefits and overtime premiums. An industry source described the GM demand as an "opening day bargaining ploy."

Rose 7% During 1981

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices increased 0.3 percent in
December, keeping wholesale inflation for last year to 7 percent, the slowest increase since 1977, the government reported Friday.

Analysis attributed the slow-

down to abundant supplies of food, the worldwide glut of oil and The 1981 rate - as measured by the Labor Department's Producer Price Index for linished goods —

crease in 1980 and 12.8 percent in The index rose 6.9 percent in 1977 and 3.7 percent in 1976, according to Labor Department fig-

was well below the 11.8 percent in-

Administration spokesman Robert Ortner, chief economist of the Commerce Department, said he was "very greatly encouraged" by
the price figure. "It's a very dramatic improvement," he said.
"High inflation rates are what led
us into the recession," he added.
Bot a leading private economist,
Otto Eckstein, of Data Resources
of Levington, Mars. said the im-Paris that a recovery should start of Lexington, Mass., said the im-

provement reflects the recession. This is just a very strong confirmation ... that the recession deep-ened in December and will probably be still deeper in January," he

In explaining the easing of the wholesale inflation rate last year, the Labor Department said the

year," the department said. Energy prices soared 14.3 percent last year, well below under the 27.8 percent surge in 1980.

"Consumer food prices rose only 1.5 percent in 1981, following a 7.5 percent advance during the previous year," the department The index for consumer goods

other than food and energy also slowed last year, rising 6.9 percent rather than the 10.4 percent in 1980, the department said. The Producer Price Index for

December was set at 275.3, which means it cost dealers \$275.30 to buy the same goods that cost \$100 in 1967. The December increase compared with 0.5 percent in Novem-

of September and 0.2 percent of August, the government said.
If December's rate held for 12 months, the increase would be a

Britain's Retail Prices Up 0.6% in December

LONDON - Britain's retail prices rose 0.6 percent in December to stand 12 percent higher than

(base January, 1974) rose to 308.8 after a 1.1 percent increase to

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 15, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

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London (b)	1.869		4.3223	10,9615	2311.93	4.72	73.345	3.4718	14.0315
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C Startings	1 2004 Inland								

For Lord Grade's Empire LONDON — A takeover battle shaped up for Associated Communications Corp. after Heron Corp. said Friday that it plans to bid for But Australian businessman Robert Holmes à Court, ACC's new chairman, rejected Heron's proposal. Mr. Holmes à Court's lowing boardroom controversies.



cial advisers to Heron, said Heron remains interested in the possibility of making a bid for ACC. Heron proposed acquiring the whole of the issued share capital of Lord Grade Britain Rejects Both Offers

For Royal Bank of Scotland By Steven Rattner New York Times Service LONDON - The British gov-

ernment Friday turned down two £500 million bids to purchase the Royal Bank of Scotland, the larg-est bank in Scotland and the fifth largest in Britain.
The two suitors were the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., which also owns Marine Midland

Although the dual rejection by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was reported in the press earlier this week, the government's announcement was somewhat surprising as most bet-ting earlier had been that at least one of the bids would be allowed. [Royal Bank's share prices dropped 15 pence to 126 pence a share in after-hours trading dealers were quoted as saying Friday.] The announcement consisted

gin along with a statement by John Biffen, the trade secretary, accepting the conclusion. The commission found that both bids would have an adverse effect bution to increasi on career prospects, initiative and in British banking.

the release of a report by the

communission recommending

against a purchase by a 4-to-2 mar-

possibilities of divergence of interest which would not otherwise Bank in New York, and the Standard Chartered Bank, whose main-Over the past year, a plethora of ly non-British operations include the Union Bank of California. interests here have made their views known on the bids. Scottish representatives worried about a loss of financial independence,

The same of the sa

hai for fear that control over monetary policy here would be

particularly in the case of Stan-dard Chartered. The Bank of Eng-

land opposed Hongkong & Shang-

business enterprise in Scotland and would be "damaging to the public interest in the United King-

In the case of the Hongkong & Shanghai bid, the commission raised a further objection, by a 5-

to-1 margin, that a transfer of con-trol outside Britain "would have the adverse effect of opening up

dom as a whole."

"We were a little bit surprised at the strength of the Scottish argu-ment," said John Burke, the man-aging director of Royal Bank, ex-plaining why the Standard Chartered bid did not go through. Friday night, Michael Sandberg-chairman of Hongkong & Shang-hai, said he was "disappointed,"

adding that a takeover by his bank

would have meant "a major contri-

bution to increasing competition

ACC for £42.5 million, Barclays

Mr. Holmes à Court took over as ACC chairman on Thursday when Lord Grade stepped down as the entertainment company's chairman and chief executive fol-

Lord Grade sold his interest to Mr. Holmes à Court, a oewspaper own £36-million takeover bid for ACC was accepted Thursday. Barclays Merchant Bank, finanand television millionaire who acquired 50.1 percent of ACC's non-voting shares in early November. For Lord Grade, 75, the agree-ment represented a near-total fall from the days his British television

franchise, cinemas, theaters, a film studio and Northern Songs, which owns the rights to Lennon-McCartney songs — brought in millions in profits. In the past year, ACC has been in a financial crisis, largely as a result of losses on blockbuster films, such as \$16 million on "Save the Titantic." Pressed for cash, the

properties as the Moppets.
Heron is controlled by Gerald Ronson, whose interests include property development, motor vehide distribution and insurance. In the year to March, 1981, Heron had pre-tax profits of £13.43 million on turnover of £302.69 mil-

AT&T Asks U.S.

WASHINGTON - American Telephone & Telegraph has asked the government for permission to nearly triple the rates it charges long-distance competitors to hook into the Bell System's local tele-

For Tripled Rate

The tariff request, filed with the Federal Communications Commission this week, raises the concern among competitors that AT&T may be laying the groundwork for development of a rate system that would give it an unfair advantage when it begins competing with these new carriers in the open marcompany was forced to sell subsidiaries and mortgage its future by selling future profits from such

phone network.

ket for access to local phone lines. Calling the rate request "preda-torily high," Mitchell F. Brecher, an attorney with Southern Pacific Communications, an AT&T longdistance competitor, said his company is "greatly concerned that the events within the next several months could undermine the procompetitive consequences anticipated" as a result of the proposed

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

U.S.\$20 million

floating rate 1978/83. The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning on January 15, 1982 and set by the reference agent is 154% annually.

CRÉDIT NATIONAL

U.S.\$75 millions floating rate 1978/88

The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning on January 15, 1982 and set by the reference agent is 155% annually.

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EGYPTIAN GENERAL PETROLEUM



CORP. E. G. P. C.

INVITATION TO INTERNATIONAL TENDER

EGPC has applied for Warld Bonk assistance for the second phase of Abu Qir development.

Western Desert Operating Petroleum Company "WEPCO" on behalf af EGPC invites Tenderers ta submit their quotations to supply the following submarine pipeline according to 5LX 52 API SPECS. and relative fittings for the second phase of Abu Qir Offshore Gas Field Development.

1- 18 Inch Diameter, 0.625 Inch W. Thickness and 16 km. Length.

2- 14 Inch Diameter, 0.5 Inch W. Thickness and 4 km. Length.

Tender documents can be withdrawn from WEPCO Office - Alexandria on January 10, 1982 against payment of L.E. 100,-

Closing date for submitting offers in Noon February 25, 1982.

Those interested should contact: Technical Services Manager WEPCO - Borg El Saghr Bldg. P.O. Box 412 - Alexandria Egypt - Telex 54075 UN

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